

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE
FOR
1911-12.

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The subject of frontier affairs has been dealt with at length in a ~~Frontier affairs~~ separate report. Relations with the great majority of our border tribes have been very satisfactory throughout the year under review. In fact over the entire extent of the frontier only two noteworthy events are to be recorded. The most important from the point of view of British interests was the exceptionally bold, but abortive, rising of the Mulla Powindah and the section of the Mahsud tribe, which acknowledged his influence, against Government. The attempt had for its object the restoration of the Mulla's waning influence with the tribe, and at one moment presented a very serious appearance, as about 2,000 men were in the field and the Political Agent was closely invested in the fort of Sarwakai. Prompt action on the part of the Derajat Brigade, however, caused the rapid dispersal of the *lashkar*, and the punitive terms imposed were immediately complied with by the tribe as a whole. At the close of the year the Mahsud situation was on the whole promising, many of the tribe having been employed upon various public works, and the experiment of recruiting Mahsuds for service in the regular army having proved a signal success.

The other important political development was the extensive rising in Khost against the authority of the Amir. British interests were in no way seriously involved by the rising, though it resulted in the arrival in the Kurram Agency of a large number of defeated Afghan troops, who were hospitably received at Parachinar, and eventually returned to their own country *via* the Paiwar Kotal.

The question of outlawry, which was the outstanding difficulty of the previous year, was, however, not so acute as in the winter of 1910-11, partly as a result of the measures taken by His Majesty the Amir as detailed in last year's report, and partly in consequence of the institution of "Conciliation Committees" composed of leading men on both sides of the administrative border, who satisfactorily settled a large number of outlaws' cases. These measures brought about a large decrease in raids.

His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the Province, and the invitation of the leading Chiefs to the Coronation Durbar, gave much pleasure, and the close of the year left us on good terms with all our troublesome neighbours.

Frontier Militia Corps, &c.

2. The Militia Corps maintained their high record of efficiency and discipline during the year. The recruiting question remains somewhat unsatisfactory, and is under the consideration of Government. A scheme for the reorganization of the Border Military Police has not yet been announced.

Condition of the people.

3. The harvest was again well above the normal, while the prices of food-grains were generally lower. There were no epidemics and no scarcity. The year must be considered as one of high prosperity.

Realization of the revenue.

4. Although there was a decided rise, as compared with last year, in the number of coercive processes, the same high percentage as last year, namely 98 per cent. of the total demand, was realized, and there was no real difficulty in collection. There was again a large increase in the figures of advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act, and realisations under this head were satisfactory.

Police.

5. There was a further increase in the returns of more serious crime. It is to be noted, however, that the figures for the year contain a number of cases now taken up owing to the operations of the "Conciliation Committees," but relating to offences committed in previous years. Thus the number of murders actually committed during the year decreased by 40, a very satisfactory figure. The increase of population must be taken into consideration at the same time as the increase in crime, though the rise in homicidal offences of recent years is undoubtedly a serious feature. It seems, however, probable that, on the one hand, a more regular enforcement of the death penalty in proved cases of murder, and, on the other hand, a more rigorous repression by the subordinate magistracy of the practice of the institution of purely vexatious cases, would have a markedly beneficial effect upon the statistics of violent crime. The remarks made last year in this connection with reference to the standard of the Police force are equally true of the year under report, the improved condition of the force having been well maintained, and the only weakness worthy of remark being in detective ability.

Criminal Justice.

6. The general effect of the figures is very much the same as last year. Of 25,624 cases, 6,739 were dismissed *in limine*, while 822 were struck off as false. In the remaining cases 36,343 persons were brought to trial, of whom 15,601 were convicted. 2,244 persons preferred appeals or applications for revision, and in 742 cases the orders of the lower courts were reversed or modified. Rs. 1,46,786 were imposed as fines, of which Rs. 1,14,057 were realised. In 429 cases 1,246 persons were tried by Councils of Elders and 467 persons were convicted, being 37 per cent. of convictions against 49 per cent. last year. There was a marked decrease in the use of the preventive sections, mainly under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, only six thousand persons being called on to furnish security, against nearly ten thousand last year. These sections have been the subject of considerable discussion, and it is evident that Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, has been largely used in the Hazara and Bannu districts for purely vexatious purposes. The effect of the decrease in preventive action upon the statistics of crime will require to be closely watched.

Prisons.

7. The remarks recorded last year on the subject of the provision of a remedy for overcrowding and the necessity for the due segregation of juvenile offenders still hold good, though the latter object has been, at least to some extent, attained by the provision of separate accommodation for juvenile

offenders in the Peshawar Jail. The solution of the problem will probably be found in an increase of accommodation for short term prisoners in certain of the local jails. The question of recruitment for the Jail staff, which has been a source of some difficulty, has been satisfactorily dealt with by an improvement in the terms of service.

8. There has again been a slight fall in the volume of civil litigation **Civil Justice.** during the year under review, the institutions being fewer by 409 than those of last year and by 1,658 than those of 1909, which was the high-water mark of litigation since the formation of the Province. The ratio of institutions to population, however, remains high, and considerably in excess of that of the Punjab, and a continuation of the decrease, which seems now to have set in, is a consummation to be desired. More than half the cases are trivial, the relief claimed being less than Rs. 50 in value, and it is evident enough that the extensive use of the Civil Courts by the people of this Province is in general only a variant of the spirit which leads to the misuse of the criminal law for the harassment of personal enemies, or is at best a form of interesting speculation.

9. There was a general increase in the volume of registration, but it **Registration.** presents no feature of marked interest. The rise under sales and mortgages is again most noticeable in Peshawar and under optional registrations in Dera Ismail Khan. No attempts to evade the provisions of the Land Alienation Act were detected during the year.

10. These institutions had no history during the year under report. **Municipal administration and working of District Boards.** The balances of the Municipalities increased by some Rs. 40,000 and of the District Boards by Rs. 56,000. The working of both sets of institutions was on the whole satisfactory. The question of simplifying the accounts system of the Boards is under consideration.

11. The Tarnab Experimental Farm, started last year, made remarkable **Agriculture.** progress during the year. The farm is now fully equipped, and a large number of trial crops were sown. An Experimental Fruit Farm was also inaugurated at Haripur in the Hazara District.

12. The rainfall was everywhere sufficient, and in Dera Ismail Khan **Weather and crops.** excessive in the case of the kharif crop, considerable damage being done by floods. In general, however, the year, agriculturally considered, was a good one.

13. The financial results of the year's working, showing a profit of **Forests.** about 1½ lakhs against half a lakh last year, are satisfactory. The larger part of the increase, however, represents the Punjab contribution of Rs. 76,000 for Hazara timber, which was not paid last year. There is a further regrettable increase in the number of forest offences and in incendiarism. The remedy would appear to lie mainly in the improvement of the protective staff, a subject which is receiving attention.

14. The total volume of trade for the year shows an increase of **Trade.** 10 lakhs over the high figures of the preceding year. In contrast, however, to that year, the increase was entirely in imports, the exports actually decreasing by 10 lakhs. The trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur accounts for almost half of the total volume, 35 per cent. of the whole relating to Afghanistan. The trade with Waziristan more than doubled. Other points for notice are a further remarkable rise in the export of Indian green tea, and a large decrease in the export of European piece-goods.

Public Works.

15. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 22,54,000 as against Rs. 20,44,000 and Rs. 20,56,000 in the two former years. The additions and alterations to Government House were practically completed, and amongst other interesting buildings may be mentioned the commencement of double-storied steel and concrete barracks at Landi Kotal and the Experimental Farm at Tarrab. Communications also received attention. The Mullagori road was kept in good order; the Shahbaz Garhi-Swabi road was proceeded with after suspension of work for over two years; and the project for the Piharpur road was taken up.

Irrigation.

16. As the rainfall during the year was above the normal, the supply of water was ample. The area irrigated by canals was 655,136 acres, or 78 per cent. of the total irrigated area of the Province, as compared with 645,539 acres, or 76 per cent. last year. Of this area Government canals were responsible for 225,890 acres and privately owned canals for 429,246. Of the canals under the Irrigation Department, the Lower Swat and Kabul River Canals irrigated 3,300 acres more than last year, and with an expenditure of Rs. 1,46,000 showed a profit, excluding interest, of Rs. 4,66,000.

Revenue and Finance.

17. The Provincial Settlement was in force for the whole of the year. The Provincial Accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 6,22,797 and closed with a balance of Rs. 8,21,532. The expenditure of the Public Works Department exceeded the allotment by Rs. 97,000 in round figures, and that of the Irrigation Department exceeded the allotment by Rs. 22,000, the excess expenditure affecting the balance realized from savings effected by economies in other Departments. The total receipts of the Province for the year were Rs. 46,14,418 and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,02,33,925. On the whole the receipts of the Province for 1911-12 were less by Rs. 43,010 than those of 1910-11. Against the principal decreases under Land Revenue, Forest and Police must be set off the higher receipts under Stamps and Excise. The expenditure for 1911-12 was greater by Rs. 20,398 than that of 1910-11. The increase in expenditure chiefly falls under Police, Irrigation and other Public Works; on the other hand savings occurred under Medical, Political and Miscellaneous.

Vital Statistics.

18. The birth-rate per thousand, on the figures of the 1911 Census, was 35.1, and the death-rate 23.3. The latter figure is the lowest recorded since 1901. The birth-rate has again fallen, and is lower than that of all provinces in India, except Madras, Eastern Bengal and Assam. The proportion of male to female births recorded remains incomprehensibly as high as ever, being 122 males to every 100 females. Out of a total of 47,000 deaths, 12,000 were children under one year of age, and 9,000 were children aged between one and five, while 6,000 were of persons over 60. The death-rate from "fevers" shows a marked and satisfactory decrease from 19.5 per thousand in 1910 to 17.5 in 1911.

Medical Relief.

19. The total number of in-patients treated was almost exactly the same as last year, while there was a falling-off of 10,000 in the figures for out-patients. The latter was due to the general healthiness of the year, last year's figure being unusually high, and is not to be attributed to a decrease in the popularity of our hospitals. European methods of treatment are steadily gaining ground in the confidence of the frontier tribesmen.

20. The figures of the year are satisfactory in every respect. The total Vaccination. of primary vaccinations has increased by 12,000 and of re-vaccinations by the large figure of 13,000. Re-vaccinations have, in fact, nearly trebled in number. There was an increase of nearly 2,000 in vaccinations in the Agencies.

21. The separation of the administrative control of the Education Education. Department of this Province from that of the Punjab synchronised with the establishment of the Education Department of the Government of India, while in the same year the finances of the Province were provincialised. Thus the Local Government was enabled in the last year both to find funds for the improvement and reorganisation of existing educational institutions in the Province and to embark on a definite policy of expansion under the guidance and with the financial aid of the Government of India without being bound by the educational policy followed in the Punjab, in which province the conditions of education are in many ways dissimilar. The present policy of the Local Government may be summarised as a wide diffusion of free primary education by means of District Board and Municipal schools, the consolidation and reorganisation of existing facilities for secondary education, and the encouragement of local effort for the extension of collegiate education on popular lines. This policy with regard to education was only adopted by Government towards the close of the year under review, and the measures to give effect to it, with a few exceptions, do not come into effect until after the close of the year. The movement for the foundation of an Islamia College in the Province was described last year. To this movement the Local Government has lent a warm support. The Committee of the new institution has consulted the Government before taking any step of importance and has loyally followed its advice. Building operations are now in progress, and the details of the scheme, which include an Arts College, an Oriental Branch, and an Islamia High School, have been submitted to the Government of India. With the foundation of the Islamia College the needs of the Province in the matter of collegiate education will be fully met.

PART II.

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CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

THE North-West Frontier Province lies between the parallels of $31^{\circ} 4'$ and $36^{\circ} 57'$ north latitude and $69^{\circ} 16'$ and $74^{\circ} 7'$ east longitude. The extreme length between the parallels of the Province is 408 miles and the extreme breadth between meridians 279 miles. The approximate area of the Province is 38,665 square miles, of which 13,193 square miles are British territory, and the remaining area held by tribes under the political control of the Agent to the Governor-General. As is shown by its name, the Province is situated on the north-west frontier of the Indian Empire. On the north it is shut off from the Pamirs by the mountains of the Hindu Kush. To the south it is bounded by Baluchistan and the Dera Ghazi Khan District of the Punjab, on the east by the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and by the Punjab, and on the west by Afghanistan.

Position and
Boundaries.

2. The territories of the North-West Frontier Province fall naturally into three geographical groups, namely—(1) the cis-Indus district of Hazara, (2) the comparatively narrow strip between the Indus and the hills constituting the settled districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and (3) the rugged mountainous region between these districts and the borders of Afghanistan.

Natural
features and
scenery.

(1) The district of Hazara forms a wedge extending north-eastwards far into the outer Himalayan Range, and tapering to a narrow point at the head of the Kagan Valley. The mountain chains which form the Kagan defile sweep southward into the broader portion of the district, throwing off well-wooded spurs which break up the country into numerous isolated glens. Towards the base of the wedge on the confines of the Rawalpindi District the hills open out, and rich plain lands take the place of the terraced hill sides and forests of the northern uplands.

(2) The tract between the Indus and the hills consists of a series of three plains, *viz.* Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, divided one from the other by the low hills of Kohat and by the off-shoots of the Salt Range. The vale of Peshawar is for the most part highly irrigated and well wooded, presenting in the spring and autumn a picture of waving corn lands and smiling orchards framed by rugged hills. Adjoining Peshawar, and separated from it by the Jawaki hills, lies the district of Kohat, a rough hilly tract intersected by narrow valleys. The largest of these runs the whole length of the district from Khushalgarh on the Indus to Thal on the Kurram, narrowing in places to a rocky gorge, and again opening out into wide corn lands and pastures dotted with the dwarf palm. This district affords striking contrasts of scenery from the sheltered cornfields of Miranzai to the barren desolation of the salt mines. The south spurs of the Kohat hills gradually subside into the Bannu plain. Where irrigated from the Kurram River—especially round Bannu itself—this tract is of unsurpassed fertility, and appears to the traveller, wearied with the harsh desolation of the Kohat hills, a very oasis in the desert. But beyond the sphere of irrigation, where the land is dependent on the rainfall, rough stony ground broken by great fissures out by flood-water from the hills stretches south and westwards to the border. To the east, however, this gives way to the broad level plain of Marwat, which in favourable years presents a uniform expanse of rich cultivation extending from Lakki to the base of the Shekh Budin hills. A broken

range of sandstone and conglomerate thrown westward from the spurs of Shekh Budin divides the Bannu plain from the *daman* or plain land of Dera Ismail Khan. This *daman* is for the most part a clay desert formed by the deposits of the torrents issuing from the Sulaiman Range on the west. It, therefore, possesses great natural fertility, and in years of good rain bears abundant grass crops, and where the hill torrents have been turned to account oases of rich cultivation break the bare grey waste.

(3) Turning to the mountainous region between the settled districts and Afghanistan, to the extreme north lies the Agency of Dir, Swat and Chitral. Chitral itself consists for the most part of bare treeless mountains. Below Chitral are found the thickly-timbered forests of Dir and Bajaur and the fertile valleys of the Panjkora and Swat rivers. Between this Agency and the Khyber lie the Mohmand hills, under the Political control of Peshawar—a rough rocky country, but with a considerable area of cultivated land in the valleys. The Khyber itself is a narrow pass leading westward from Jamrud on the Peshawar border to Landi Khana on the confines of His Highness the Amir's territory. It is little more than a narrow gorge most of the way, with some scanty attempts at cultivation here and there. West and south-west of the Khyber again comes the country of the Afridis and of the Orakzais. The boundary of the Province here follows the line of the Safed Koh which flanks the Kurram Valley. Dotted with towered hamlets and stately "Chinar" groves, this fertile tract, watered by the Kurram River, runs back from the Paiwar Kotal below the great peak of Sika Ram (or Si Karam) to the head of the Miranzai Valley of the Kohat District. South again of the Kurram lie the disorderly congeries of the Waziri hills, intersected by the Tochi Valley on the north and the gorges that lead to the Wana plain on the south. These inhospitable hills are for the most part barren and treeless. But here and there, as in the Kaitu Valley in Northern Waziristan and round Kaniguram in the south, they open out into fertile and well irrigated dales. In places too, as for instance round Shawal, the summer grazing-ground of the Darwesh Khel, and the slopes of Pir Gul, fine forests are to be found. The valleys of the Tochi and Wana, in which the actual Protectorates are situate, are both fertile, but are very different in character. The former is a long narrow valley, more like the Kurram vale, with a rich fringe of cultivation bordering the river that waters it: the latter is a wide open alluvial plain cultivated only on the one side, and for the rest rough stony waste. Here in the Wana Agency the Waziri hills may be said to converge into and become part of the Sulaiman Range, which culminates in the famous Takht-i-Sulaiman in the Largha Sherani country, a political dependency of the Dera Ismail Khan District. This mountain, which presents perhaps the grandest precipitous scenery on the frontier, forms the barrier between the North-West Frontier Province and the Baluchistan Agency.

Mountain
systems.

3. The mountains of the Hindu Kush running from east to west form the northern boundary of the Province, and are met at the north-east corner of the Chitral Agency by the continuation of the outer chain of the Himalayas after it crosses the Indus above the Kagan Valley. From this chain minor ranges run in a south-westerly direction the whole length of Bajaur and Swat till they meet the curved range of hills which shut in the Peshawar plain on the north and connect the extremities of the mid-Himalayas with the Safed Koh. The outer and mid-Himalayas meet on the banks of the Indus in a confused mass of mountains, among which the Hazara District lies, and from which the mountainous walls which enclose the Kagan Valley run in an unbroken line to where the Indus pierces the west Himalayan Range at the foot of Nanga Parbat. The ranges of the Safed Koh flank the Kurram Valley and terminate in the Khyber hills, which form the western boundary of the Peshawar District. The Sulaiman Range runs up the western border of the Province to meet the Safed Koh. To the east it throws out a series of parallel spurs which cover the whole of the Kohat District. The Salt Range crosses the Indus in the Mianwali Tahsil of the Punjab, and forms the boundary between Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, merging eventually in the Sulaiman Range.

Principal peaks and their elevation.

Range.		Name.		Elevation.	Situation.
				Feet.	
Sulaiman	...	Takht-i-Su'aiman	...	11,292	Sherani Sub-Division of Dera Ismail Khan.
Ditto	...	Pir Ghal	...	11,583	Mahsud Waziristan.
Salt Range	...	Sheik Budin	...	4,516	Border of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.
Safed Koh	...	Sika Ram	...	15,621	Kurram Agency.
Himalayas	...	Kagan Peaks	...	{ 10,000 to 16,700 }	} Hazara District.
Hindu Kush	...	Istragh Peak	...	18,900	
Ditto	...	Kachin Peak	...	22,641	} Northern border of Chitral Agency.
Ditto	...	Tirich Mir	...	25,426	

4. With the exception of the Kunar River, which flows down the Rivers. Kagan Valley to the Jhelum, the whole drainage of the Province eventually finds its way into the Indus. The Indus enters the Province between tribal territory and the Hazara District. After leaving Hazara it flows in a southerly direction between the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province till it enters the Mianwali District of the Punjab, from which it emerges to form once more the eastern boundary of the Province. From the east it is fed by the Unar, the Siran, the Dor and the Harroh rivers of the Hazara District. At Attock the Kabul River brings down to the Indus the whole drainage of Kafiristan, Chitral, Panjkora, Swat and the Peshawar District. The Kabul River after a course of about 250 miles enters the Province at Warsak. Its chief tributaries from British territory are the Kunar River, which runs through Chitral from its source in the Hindu Kush, and after entering Afghanistan joins the Kabul River near Jalalabad: the Swat River, which rises in the hills north-east of Buner, and after being joined by the Panjkora River enters the Kabul River at Nisatta: and the Bara River, which carries the drainage of Tirah and empties itself into the Kabul River east of Peshawar.

The Kurram River rises in the southern slopes of the Safed Koh, and, after leaving the Kurram Valley, passes through the Waziri hills and enters the Bannu District. Three miles below Lakki it is joined by the Tochi or Gambila, which carries the drainage of North Waziristan. The Kurram then empties itself into the Indus. From this point till it leaves the Province the Indus receives no tributary of any importance.

5. The principal crops are—in the cold weather, maize and bajra: in Crops. the spring, wheat, barley and gram. Rice and sugarcane are largely grown on the irrigated lands of the Hazara, Peshawar and Bannu districts, and the well and canal irrigated tracts of the Peshawar District produce fine crops of cotton and tobacco. In the trans-border Agencies the valleys of the Swat, Kurram and Tochi rivers yield abundant rice crops.

6. The North-West Frontier Province with connected Agencies extends Climate and from the Baroghil Pass in the north to the borders of Dera Ghazi Khan in the rainfall. south, and covers about 6° of latitude. It is mainly a mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the broad riverain tract of the Indus in the Dera Ismail Khan District. The climatic conditions are hence extremely diversified. The Dera Ismail Khan District is one of the hottest areas in

the Indian continent, while over the mountain region to the north the weather is temperate in the summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally dry, and hence the daily and annual range of temperature is frequently very large.

Rainfall.

7. There are two seasons of rainfall over the Province,—one the monsoon season, when supplies of moisture are brought up by the sea winds from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal ; the second the winter season, when storms advancing eastward from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian districts occasion winds, widespread rain and snowfall. Both sources of supply are precarious, and instances are not infrequent of the almost entire failure of the winter or summer rainfall. The following table shows the rainfall according to the most recent statistics of the two seasons of the year :—

District or Agency.	Station.	Total average rainfall May to October.	Total average rainfall Novem- ber to April.	Annual total.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Chitral	Chitral	4.62	10.90	15.42
Peshawar	Peshawar	5.67	7.35	12.92
Kurram	Parachinar	13.51	12.49	26.00
Hazara	Abbottabad	28.75	17.62	46.37
Kohat	Kohat	10.84	7.43	18.27
Bannu	Bannu	7.26	4.84	12.10
Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	5.64	3.21	8.85

Temperature and climate.

8. The only places for which mean monthly temperature values are available are the hill stations of Cherat, Chitral and Parachinar, the valley station of Peshawar, and the riverain station of Dera Ismail Khan. The following gives monthly data for these five places :—

STATION.		NORMAL MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURE.											
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Cherat	...	44.0	46.3	53.7	64.3	77.1	83.5	79.9	78.3	75.3	67.7	58.5	48.7
Peshawar	...	51.3	54.1	63.8	72.9	84.0	91.6	90.9	88.6	83.1	73.1	61.7	53.1
Dera Ismail Khan	...	54.4	57.9	68.7	79.3	89.2	94.5	92.7	91.1	87.4	77.5	65.4	56.4
Chitral	...	37.9	40.7	47.7	57.3	67.9	76.9	81.5	81.1	72.7	61.3	52.1	42.3
Parachinar (Kurram)	...	39.2	40.3	48.3	57.1	67.3	75.5	76.3	75.2	70.3	61.9	53.3	43.7

The march of temperature at these stations is generally similar. Temperature is low and approximately uniform between December and February ; a brisk rise takes place in March, and a rapid rise between March and April and April and May. The highest temperatures are recorded in June and July ; but in August the heat begins to decline. After September temperature falls at an average rate of 8° to 10° per mensem to December. The mean temperature ranges above 90° in June and July at Peshawar and in June, July and August at Dera Ismail Khan. During the winter months the wind is ordinarily from some westerly direction, and the weather fine with cold nights ; but at intervals the sky clouds over, the wind changes to the southward, the temperature, particularly at

night, rises, and a storm advances from the westward. During the passage of the storm the wind is high, and widespread rain and snowfall occur, frequently accompanied by thunder and lightning. After the passage of the storm the weather clears more or less suddenly, a north-westerly wind chilled by passing over snow-clad hills sets in, and the temperature at night falls to considerably below the freezing point even at the plains stations of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, while at the hill stations the frost on these occasions is very severe. These changes occur at intervals during the winter, that is till the end of March. During April and May strong hot westerly winds are experienced, the temperature rises quickly, and, though storms of the cold weather type are not unknown during these months, most of the unsettled weather and rainfall result from local thunderstorms which travel irregularly about the mountain area. Towards the end of June the westerly winds die down, the weather becomes close, damp and steamy, and spasmodic advances of monsoon winds occur, giving occasional heavy downpours of rain, more particularly in the Hazara District. These conditions last—varying according to the strength and extent of the monsoon current in the different seasons—until the middle of September. From that time the weather clears, the temperature falls, and the finest and most settled months in the year are ordinarily October and November, when there is very little rain, and, though the days are hot, the mornings, evenings and nights are cool and pleasant. The following table gives some details of the extremes of temperature experienced during the past nine years :—

STATION.	Highest maximum in										Lowest minimum in									
	1903.	1904.	1905	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.		
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°		
Cherat	105.4	104.4	106.5	102.9	102.1	103.1	103.1	101.7	104.2	29.0	23.0	*	26.0	31.0	26.5	28.0	28.5	21.5		
Peshawar	117.5	116.0	117.0	115.0	115.2	118.2	113.2	114.2	119.2	30.9	33.4	27.9	29.9	23.4	32.9	32.4	28.4	32.9		
Dera Ismail Khan	118.2	115.2	116.2	118.2	117.2	116.3	116.4	115.4	117.4	33.0	32.0	26.3	31.5	32.1	33.6	33.1	29.1	31.1		
Chitral	102.2	105.7	107.5	108.5	105.8	105.2	106.2	103.7	102.4	25.0	*	9.0	23.0	27.5	*	22.5	10.0	13.0		
Parachinar (Kurram).	97.1	*	98.3	96.3	94.9	98.7	96.9	96.3	98.7	17.0	*	- 2.8	17.0	13.2	21.8	16.2	16.2	17.4		

* Data incomplete.

It will be seen that the thermometer rises annually to between 101° and 106° at Cherat; to between 113° and 119° at Peshawar; to between 113° and 118° at Dera Ismail Khan; to between 102° and 108° at Chitral; and to between 94° and 98° at Parachinar. Slight frost is recorded every year at the plains stations, while intense frost is experienced on the hills. At Parachinar in 1905 the thermometer fell to—2.8°, so that the annual range of temperature at that station was over 100°.

2. HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

9. It is impossible within the limits of this Report either to trace the history of the territories which make up the North-West Frontier Province before the Pathan occupation or to discuss the origin of the Pathan nation from the earliest times. The North-West Frontier Province as now constituted may for all practical purposes be described as the country of the Pathans. The true Pathan is apparently of Indian extraction. But around this nucleus have collected many tribes of foreign origin. The whole have now become blended in one nation by long association and intermarriage; the invaders have adopted the Pashto language; all alike have accepted Islam, and have invented traditions of common descent which express their present association. For centuries these tribes maintained a position of practical independence in the rugged hills which flank the present kingdom of Afghanistan. In the fifteenth century they began to descend from their mountain fastnesses to settle in the plains. The sixteenth

History.

century saw the Pathan tribes established in their present homes. The spirit of independence which has always distinguished them soon brought them into collision with the Moghal empire. In the seventeenth century after a long struggle the settlers in the plains wrested from Aurangzeb terms which left them almost as independent as their brothers in the hills.

The invasion in 1738 of Nadir Shah, who traversed the Province from Peshawar to Dera Ismail Khan, is a landmark in the history of the frontier. From his death to the rise of Ranjit Singh the frontier districts remained an appendage of the Durani empire. Little control was exercised by the rulers of Kabul, and the country was administered by local Chiefs or Afghan Sardars very much as they pleased.

The Sikh conquest.

10. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Nawabs of Dera Ismail Khan were in possession of that district, and were gradually extending their authority over the Marwat and Bannuchi tribes of Bannu, while Peshawar and Kohat were held by Durani Sardars. The Sikh invasions began in 1818, and from that date to the annexation by the British Government the Sikhs were steadily making themselves masters of the country. In 1818 Dera Ismail Khan surrendered to a Sikh army, and five years later the Sikhs harried the Marwat plain of Bannu. In 1836 all authority was taken from the Dera Ismail Khan Nawabs, and a Sikh Kardar appointed in their place. But it was not till after the First Sikh War that the fort of Bannu was built and the Bannuchis brought under the direct control of the Lahore Durbar by Herbert Edwardes. In 1834, two years after the great Sikh victory over the Afghans at Nowshera, the famous General Hari Singh took possession of Peshawar Fort, and the rule of the Durani Sardars came to an end. At the same time Kohat and Teri were temporarily occupied by Sikh garrisons.

Annexation.

11. By the proclamation of the 29th of March 1849 the frontier districts were annexed by the British Government. For a short time the districts of Peshawar, Kohat and Hazara were under the direct control of the Board of Administration at Lahore, but about 1850 they were formed into a regular division under a Commissioner. Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, under one Deputy Commissioner, formed part of the Leiah Division till 1861, when two Deputy Commissioners were appointed and both districts were included in the Derajat Division—an arrangement which was maintained until the formation of the North-West Frontier Province. The internal administration differed in no way from the rest of the Punjab. But to maintain the peace of the border a special force—the Punjab Frontier Force—was raised under the direct orders of the Board. It consisted at first of 5 regiments of cavalry, the Corps of Guides, 5 regiments of infantry, 3 light field batteries, 2 garrison batteries, 2 companies of sappers and miners, and the Sind Camel Corps. Various changes were made in the composition of the force, which at length in 1886 was removed from the control of the Punjab Government and amalgamated with the regular army.

From annexation to the Mutiny.

12. The years between the annexation and the Mutiny cannot be called years of peace, though no really serious rising took place during that time. The chief events of this period are briefly as follows :—

Peshawar.—Along the borders of the Peshawar District from the Swat to the Kabul River the frontier was disturbed by Mohmand marauders led by the Khan of Lalpura.

Hazara.—In Hazara a show of military force was found necessary to compel the Sayads of Kagan to pay their revenue; and to avenge the murder of two officers, troops had to be despatched against the Hassanzai settlements on the Black Mountain.

Derajat.—On the southern border the misconduct of the Sheranis and Kasranis led to an expedition, in which the principal villages of these tribes were destroyed, and they received a salutary lesson which had a marked effect on their future conduct.

Kohat.—In Kohat itself the maintenance and improvement of our lines of communication necessitated punitive measures being taken against the Jawakis, Khataks and Pass Afridis. In the same way a Wazir raid on the Kohat Salt Mines was followed by a counter raid on the Umarzai section of the tribe. But the most important event in the history of this district was the advance in the direction of Kurram occasioned by the attempts of the Afghan Governor of Kurram to annex Upper Miranzai. The misconduct of the Miranzai people after the British occupation necessitated three Miranzai expeditions between 1851—1856.

13. The attitude of the people during the Mutiny is the highest tribute *Mutiny.* that can be paid to the success of the internal administration. In the history of the frontier the interest of the Mutiny years is centred in Peshawar. The Hindustani regiments at Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat were disarmed without difficulty, and troops and levies were hurried away to strengthen the garrison of Peshawar or join the British forces cis-Indus. The situation in Peshawar was very different. The district contained a large native force which proved mutinous to the core. It was very probable that the Amir of Kabul might pour an army through the Khyber. For one crime or another almost every powerful tribe beyond the border was under a blockade. The news of the outbreak was conveyed to Peshawar by telegram. A council of war was at once held and measures adopted to meet the situation. The same night the Guides started on their memorable march to Delhi. On May 21st the 55th Native Infantry rose at Mardan. The majority made good their escape across the Indus, but only to perish after fearful privations at the hands of the hill men of the Hazara border. On the 22nd of May, warned by this example, the authorities of Peshawar disarmed the 24th, 27th and 51st Native Infantry. The effect of this measure was magical. From that date, to quote the words of Herbert Elwardes, "Friends were as thick as summer flies." Pathans not only of Peshawar, but also from across the border, came flocking in to join the newly raised levies. The next few months were not without incident, though the crisis was past. It was soon found necessary to disarm the 10th Irregular Cavalry. On the 28th of August the 51st Native Infantry made an attempt to recover the arms which had been taken from them. A fusillade, commenced on the Peshawar parade ground, ended only at Jamrud with the destruction of the regiment. All this time enemies and fanatics had been at work across the border, but had met with little success. The Khan of Punjtar had made every effort to raise Yusufzai against us. But the capture and burning of the village of Naringji had effectually frustrated his schemes. When the Mutiny was finally suppressed it was clear that the frontier districts had proved to the British Government a source of strength rather than a source of danger.

14. From 1857 to 1860 the behaviour of the tribes on the northern *1857—1877.* frontier was fairly satisfactory, but there was considerable unrest on the borders of Waziristan. The wanton murder of an officer and raids by the Kabul Khel Wazirs in 1859 led to an expedition into their settlements, and in 1860 the Mahsuds were punished in consequence of a bold raid on the town of Tank.

During 1863 took place the most serious, up to then, of frontier complications. From pre-annexation days a colony of Hindustani fanatics, the relics of the party of the famous Sayad Ahmad Wahabi, had lived at Sitana on the Indus River. Expelled from Sitana in 1858, they moved to Malka in the Mahaban Range, which flanks the north-east corner of the Peshawar District. Again their fanatical operations necessitated their expulsion. A force of 5,000 men advanced in October 1863 up to the Ambela Pass with the intention of reaching Malka by a circuitous route. A temporary check converted what would have been an easy march to Malka and back into two months' severe fighting in the difficult country at the crest of the pass. By December 1863 all opposition had been overcome, the hostile combination broken up, and Malka destroyed. During the course of the campaign the Mohmands again entered the Peshawar District, but were easily defeated. The next four years after the Ambela campaign were a period of almost unbroken tranquillity on the frontier. In October 1868 peace was again disturbed by the Black Mountain tribes, who

attacked the Police post at Oghi in Agror. A punitive force was sent against them. No serious opposition was experienced, and full reparation was exacted. From 1869 to 1877 occasional outrages were committed and clans were coerced by blockade or reprisals, but the affairs are relatively of so unimportant a nature that they do not deserve a special notice. It was during these years, however, that the principle of employing Militia or Levies as the first line of border defence obtained recognition. In 1872-73 the frontier Militia of the Derajat Division was reformed, and in 1878 the measures creating a Border Police and Militia were sanctioned for parts of Kohat and Peshawar. It was found that the military machinery was not so well adapted to the purposes of border defence as the more loosely constituted and local organization with which it was to be replaced. The new policy has steadily grown in favour until at the present date there is a Border Military Police Corps in every settled district and Militia battalions or Levies in all five trans-border Agencies.

1877-1887.

15. From 1877 to 1881 the frontier was abnormally disturbed, as it was inevitable that the strained relations of the British Government with the Amir Sher Ali Khan and the war in Afghanistan should re-act upon the frontier tribes. In 1877 it was found that a raid on the Yusafzai border by Bonerwals had been instigated by Ajab Khan, a leading Khan of the Peshawar District. He was hanged, but the affair exposed in a glaring manner the evils of employing middlemen residing in British territory to conduct relations between British officers and the tribes. The years of the Afghan War were marked by raids on the Hazara border, attacks on the line of communication in Kohat, and the burning of Tank by the Mahsuds. The Hazara and Kohat tribes were punished by fine and blockade, and the Mahsuds compelled by an expedition in force to make the reparation demanded by Government. On the withdrawal of the British troops from the Khyber in October 1880 the pass was made over to the Afridis, who engaged in return for allowances to keep it open with the help of a corps of Jezailchis.

1887-1890.

16. After a few years of comparative quiet two chiefs within our own borders—in Hazara Ali Gauhar Khan of Agror, and in Kohat Mozaffar Khan of Hangu—were detected in very similar intrigues to that for which Ajab Khan had been hanged in 1877. In 1888 Ali Gauhar Khan was removed from his Khanship and deported. For the next four years the efforts of his supporters to obtain his recall disturbed the peace of the Hazara border, and it was found necessary to send three expeditions against the Isazai and Hashim Ali Khan, their hereditary Chief, who had taken up the cause of his kinsman Ali Gauhar Khan. Since 1892 Hashim Ali Khan has been an exile, posts have been established along this border, a Border Military Police force has been raised, and the tribes have learnt to accept the crest of the Black Mountain as the boundary of independent territory. In Kohat Mozaffar Khan, hereditary Khan of Hangu, and agent for dealing with the Samil tribes of the Orakzai, had persistently thwarted the attempts of the local authorities to call these clans to account for their numerous misdeeds. In 1886-87 at his instigation their offences became more frequent and serious than ever. In 1890, as intrigues and raiding continued, Mozaffar Khan was removed to Lahore, and the allowances of his family were confiscated.

1890-1897.

17. The years 1890 to 1897 are chiefly remarkable for the extension of political control over various tracts beyond the border and the conclusion of the arrangement with Afghanistan known as the Durand Agreement. The removal of Mozaffar Khan from Hangu was followed in 1891 by a punitive expedition against the Orakzai, who submitted without resistance and paid up their outstanding fines. The crest of the Samana was at the same time declared the *de facto* British boundary, and it was decided to construct a chain of defensive posts along the ridge. But the troops had not been withdrawn more than a few weeks when the Orakzais suddenly attacked the working parties engaged on the new roads and drove them off the hill. This led to a second expedition in April and May of the same year, when the Samana was retaken and finally occupied.

Occupation of
Samana.

18. On the evacuation of the Kurram Valley in 1800 the Turis had been declared independent of the Afghan Government. A reign of anarchy at once set in. The raids of the Turis on their Afghan neighbours led to constant complaints from the Amir, who demanded that we should keep them in order. In 1891 the independent Suni tribes surrounding Kurram were instigated from Kabul to combine for a crusade against the Shiah Turis. The latter petitioned for assistance, declaring that without our help they saw no alternative but submission to the Amir. Under the circumstances such an appeal could not be ignored. The Amir himself suggested the occupation of the country, and in 1892 troops were moved up from Thal, and the valley was reoccupied. Since then the whole valley, though not considered a part of British India, has been ruled by the Political Officer on a rough, but effective, system.

19. To the south of the Province it had been decided in 1889 that action should be taken towards opening the Gomal Pass. After completing the negotiations with the tribes Sir Robert Sandeman and Mr. Bruce marched from Apozai through the Gomal to the Punjab. The only clan which had proved refractory was the Khidarzai sub-section of the Sherani tribe. Their misbehaviour necessitated a punitive expedition in 1890, after which levy posts were established within Sherani limits and the routes by the Zao and Chuhar Khel passes through the Sherani country to Fort Sandeman opened and maintained.

20. The opening of the Gomal was shortly followed by the appearance of Afghan officials in Mahsud country. Their arrival had a most disturbing effect on all sections of the Wazirs. In 1893 by the Durand Convention the Amir renounced all claim to Dawar and Waziristan, with the exception of Birmal. This, however, produced no improvement in the attitude of the Wazirs. Raids and outrages were of constant occurrence. In 1894 troops entered Waziristan in connection with the demarcation of the Durand Boundary. A determined attack on the British camp at Wana was repulsed. It was decided that the previous policy had failed and the time had come to extend our control over Waziristan. During the winter the Waziristan Field Force completely overran the Mahsud country. In 1895 a column from Bannu entered the Tochi, where the Dawaris formally petitioned for British occupation. The whole of Waziristan was then taken under political control, exercised by two officers posted at Wana and Tochi respectively, and garrisons were left at Wana and Miramshah.

21. In the same year our sphere of political influence was still further extended in the direction of Dir, Swat and Chitral. The importance of exercising some control over the external relations of this country had long been recognized by the Government of India, and from 1885, the date of Sir William Lockhart's mission to Chitral, our relations with the rulers of this State had been close and intimate. On the death of Mehtar Aman-ul-Mulk in 1892 a period of anarchy ensued, one member of the royal family after another struggling to the throne only to be deposed or assassinated. In 1895 Umra Khan, the Pathan Chief of Jandol, invaded the country, and was joined by Sher Afzal, a claimant to the Mehtarship, who had been allowed to escape from Afghan territory. Major Robertson, the British Agent at Gilgit, was at the time in Chitral, and had formally recognized Shuja-ul-Mulk, a boy 9 years old, as Mehtar. The British mission with the young Mehtar was shut up in the fort by the allies, where it stood a siege of six weeks, until relieved by the Chitral Relief Force under General Sir Robert Low and a force under Colonel Kelly acting from Gilgit. It was then decided that the road between the northern border of Peshawar and Chitral must be kept open, and with this end in view garrisons were stationed on the Malakand Pass at Chakdarra and Chitral, and a Political Agent appointed to the Malakand under the direct orders of the Government of India to manage relations with the chiefs and the tribes. It was not, however, till 1897 that Chitral was detached from the Gilgit Agency and the whole road placed under one control.

The year 1895 thus closes with the demarcation of most of the Durand Boundary and the extension of British influence over the Sherani country, the Samana, the Kurram Valley, Waziristan and the Chitral road.

1897.

22. The year 1897 witnessed the most serious conflagration which has ever disturbed the North-West Frontier. There can be no doubt that the suspicions of the tribes had been excited by the extension of British influence and the establishment of British garrisons in what had been formerly independent territory. The demarcation of the Durand Line was regarded as a step to annexation. The fanatical preachings of the Mullas and exaggerated rumours, believed to be countenanced by the Afghan authorities, fanned the smouldering fire to a flame. Almost simultaneously from the Tochi to the Malakand the British outposts were attacked by the tribes. On the 10th of June a small detachment in the Tochi was treacherously attacked by the Madda Khel of Maizar. Five British officers were killed, and the troops only regained Datta Khel by a display of the greatest courage and discipline. On the 26th July the forts of Malakand and Chakdarra were assailed by a host of tribesmen led by the mad Fakir. On the 7th August the Mohmands, yielding to the incendiary preachings of the Mulla of Adda, poured down upon the town of Shankargarh in the Peshawar District. On the 23rd of the same month the Afridi *lashkars* descended upon the Khyber, and on that and the following two days the Khyber posts were all captured and sacked. The Orakzais were carried away by the success of the Afridis. On the 12th September the combined *lashkars* of the two tribes invested Fort Lockhart and Gulistan and captured the intermediate fort of Saragarhi. The situation was entirely new. The attacks on the British outposts were not the raids and forays of border warfare as they had been known in the past. The tribes had declared a religious war against the British Government, and the matter had to be fought to a conclusion.

To punish the offenders in the Tochi a force of two brigades was despatched under Major-General Corrie-Bird, C.B. No serious opposition was offered to this force. The Madda Khel fled across the border, leaving their crops and villages to destruction. In November the tribe submitted to the terms imposed by Government. On the 2nd August a successful sortie was made from the Malakand. The enemy were driven back, and Chakdarra, which had been hard pressed, was relieved. A strong force under Sir Bindon Blood marched through the country. After severe fighting in the Mohmand country the wave of fanaticism in this quarter was finally checked. On the 9th of August the Mohmands were defeated with loss by a small force from Peshawar. General Elles entered their country by the Gandab route in September, while a brigade despatched from General Blood's force co-operated from Nawagai. The Mohmands hastened to submit, and the force, except for some slight resistance at the Bedmanai Pass leading to the residence of the Adda Mulla, was practically unopposed. In October the troops returned to British territory, having thoroughly explored all the tract on the east of the Durand Line. On the 14th September General Yeatman Biggs relieved the Samana posts. The aggressive action of the Afridis and Orakzais called for exemplary punishment. Their hitherto inviolable sanctuary in Tirah was invaded by an army numbering over 40,000 men under General Sir W. Lockhart in October 1897. On the 20th was fought the action of Dargai. On the 29th the Sampagga Pass was stormed, and the force advanced into the Mastura Valley. On the 31st the Arhanga Pass was carried after a feeble resistance, and three brigades entered Maidan, the fourth brigade being left at Mastura to deal with the Orakzais. By the 20th of December the punishment of the latter was complete. The rapid approach of winter rendered it necessary for the troops to leave Maidan early in December, and the Afridis gained heart at the sight of the army retreating down the Bara Valley. Their triumph was but short-lived, as in December and January the Bazar Valley was thoroughly cleared out and the Khyber occupied by our troops. In March the Afridis made their submission and paid up the fines which had been imposed on them.

Between the outbreak of 1897 and the Mahsud blockade the only two incidents which call for notice are the counter raid in Kurram on the Chamkannis and the Gumatti affair in Waziristan. For one raid or another our claim against the Khani Khel section of the Chamkannis amounted in 1899 to Rs. 11,000. A successful counter raid was made in March, and the tribe was forced to submit to terms. In the same year a small force started from Bannu

to capture the outlaws of Gumatti. Certain of these succeeded in holding out in their towers, and the troops had to retire unsuccessful. Although they returned in a few days and destroyed the village, the effect of their first failure more than outweighed their subsequent success, and from 1899 to 1902 the Kohat and Bannu borders were systematically harried by the gang which had defied the troops.

23. In 1897 the Mahsuds were the only powerful Pathan tribe whose *lashkar* did not gather to take part in the *Jehad* against the British Government, but raids were of frequent occurrence. The fines outstanding against the tribe mounted up. No action was taken by Government during 1897-98 in consequence of the general excitement prevailing on the border, which it was apprehended might spread to Waziristan. All subsequent negotiations with the tribe proved fruitless. On the 1st December 1900 a blockade was declared. The first stage of the blockade failed in its object. For while during that period some Rs. 75,000 were paid in cash and kind by the tribe, the new penalties incurred by them during those months greatly exceeded the amount paid in, and by July 1901 there was obviously no further intention on the part of the tribe to meet liabilities still outstanding, and matters had reached a political deadlock. On the 25th November 1901 the defensive stage of the blockade came to an end. Counter raids into Mahsud country were carried out by the troops with the greatest success. The Mahsuds were taken aback. Public opinion insisted on a settlement. The Mulla Powindah, so long the leader of the anti-British party, was coerced into compliance. The conditions imposed by Government were fulfilled, and the blockade was raised on the morning of the 11th March 1902. Not only was satisfaction given for the many outrages committed by the tribe, but for the first time in our relations with the Mahsud we were able to treat with a form of government in the shape of the full tribal *jirga* capable of enforcing its decrees on the whole community.

24. Between the two stages of the Mahsud blockade on the 9th November 1901 the territories now administered by the Chief Commissioner were separated from the Punjab under the name of the North-West Frontier Province. The death of His Highness the Amir Abdur Rahman was followed by a few months of general unrest. But with the peaceable succession of His Highness the Amir Habibullah the excitement gradually subsided. The chief events of the year 1902 were the murder of the Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Sherani country, the visit of the Viceroy to Peshawar, and the retaliatory measures taken against the Kabul Khel Wazirs. The murderer of the Extra Assistant Commissioner had a strong backing in the levies and the general support of the tribe, but the prompt way in which his gang was followed up and cut down, or hunted across the border, brought the affair to a conclusion without any rising on the part of the Sheranis. In April 1902 a great Durbar was held in Peshawar, where the Viceroy publicly declared the frontier policy of the Government in the presence of the leading Chiefs of the Province, the *jirgas* of the tribes, and the officers of the Militia. For some years the tract between Thal and the Tochi had been the Alsatia of the frontier. Outlaws from British territory had settled there in large numbers. The most daring raids were made into the Kohat and Bannu districts. Isolated police stations were surprised and sacked. The raid on the Gurguri Police Station and the brutal murder of the few policemen in the post brought matters to a head. In November 1902 small columns entered the Kabul Khel country from the Tochi, Bannu and Kohat. The outlaws offered a desperate resistance at their stronghold of Gumatti, but the fort was gallantly stormed, though not without the loss of valuable lives. The Kabul Khel themselves submitted without a struggle. The towers which had given so much trouble were levelled to the ground. The remaining outlaws for the most part surrendered, and a Border Military Police post was built at Gumatti to control this tract and prevent a recrudescence of the lawlessness which had so long disturbed this border.

25. The subsequent history of the frontier has been free from extensive disturbance, although no year has been entirely without the anxiety which is inseparable from the contiguity of well armed and warlike tribes along the

whole of the provincial border. In the year 1903 no frontier incident of importance took place, and in 1904 the tribes were in general equally quiet. In the latter year the death of the Nawab of Dir was an event chiefly noteworthy for the peaceful succession of his son Badshah Khan. The exception to the general peace was provided as usual by the misconduct of the Mahsuds, who perpetrated two fanatical murders of British officers of the Southern Waziristan Militia in the Wana Agency. As a result it was found necessary to abandon for the time the attempt to employ Mahsuds in the Militia. This year also saw the rise into prominence of a gang of outlaws having their head-quarters at Hazarnao in Afghan territory, who were destined to give a great deal of trouble to the authorities of the Peshawar District. The outstanding event of the year 1905 was the visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor, then Prince of Wales, with the Princess of Wales, to the Province, which was celebrated by a fully attended Durbar at Peshawar, and was the occasion of a striking demonstration of loyalty. An interesting incident of 1905 also was the commencement in October of the branch railway from the Peshawar-Jamrud line *via* the Loi Shilman route towards the Afghan frontier. The year was on the whole satisfactory from the point of view of border administration, but the Mahsuds were again a source of trouble, Captain Donaldson, R. F. A., being assassinated at Bannu by a fanatic belonging to this tribe. For this outrage severe pecuniary terms were imposed as a punishment. The conduct of the Zakha Khel Afridis being also troublesome coercion was successfully applied to them through the medium of the other Afridi clans. This year saw the beginning of hostilities, which were destined to be long drawn out, between the new Nawab of Dir and his brother Mian Gul Jan. The active expression of their enmity continued throughout the following year 1906 without, however, involving British interests.

1907-1908.

26. The main feature of the border administration during 1907, as in the previous year, was the continued misconduct of the Zakha Khel, who were responsible, in concert with the Hazarnao gang of outlaws in Afghan territory, for a succession of raids into the Peshawar District. At the close of this year the case against the Zakha Khel Afridis was referred for the consideration of the Government of India, and in February of the following year, 1908, after their misconduct had culminated in a serious raid on Peshawar City itself, they received sharp punishment from a Field Force commanded by Major-General Sir James Willcocks, and satisfactory arrangements for the future control of this unruly section were effected. This year is also notable for the only other instance of trans-border military operations during the ten years following the Kabul Khel operations of 1902, a highly successful expedition being undertaken in May 1908 against the Mohmands, who received severe punishment for an armed incursion into the Peshawar District. A satisfactory political settlement was also effected with this tribe at the close of the expedition. Connected with the Mohmand attack on British territory was an abortive attempt by a fanatical priest, the Sufi Sahib, to bring about a rising of the Afridis, which resulted in the defeat and dispersal of a section of his followers in an attack on Landi Kotal.

27. The death of the Nawab of Amb in January 1907 gave rise to no difficulties, his son Khan-i-Zaman Khan peacefully succeeding. The Mahsud question continued to be a cause of grave anxiety during this year owing to acute disagreement between the Mulla Powindah and the Maliks of the tribe, a condition of affairs which experience has shown to be especially fraught with danger to the lives of British officers. The situation on this portion of the border, which became continuously more serious, culminated in the murder of the Political Agent's servant and munshi in 1908. In reprisal a seizure of Mahsuds and their property was effected on a large scale by the Political Agent, and a Mahsud jirga was summoned to meet the Chief Commissioner at Tank, which proved to be the first of a series of such meetings in the presence of the newly appointed Resident in Waziristan, Mr. J. S. Donald, C.I.E., and ultimately in that of the Chief Commissioner. The result of these negotiations was to produce comparative peace on the Mahsud border for the time being and a satisfactory reduction in the influence of the Mulla Powindah with the

tribe. The year showed a steady increase in the number of raids by outlaws from Khost, chiefly in the Kohat and Bannu districts. Apart from border affairs, 1908 was notable for the conclusion of the Settlement operations in progress in the Province. As it was believed that the resulting enhancements had produced some degree of discontent in certain instances, the matter was investigated and some measures of relief were granted. In June 1908 occurred the lamented death of the first Chief Commissioner of the Province, Sir Harold Deane, who was succeeded by Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.I.E.

28. In July 1909 the Loi Shilman Railway Scheme was abandoned. Recent events.
This year was one of unusual tranquillity, the only feature of unrest being the continuance of raiding by Khost outlaws and the adherents of the Mulla Powindah. The latter, however, sustained a serious reverse at Pahar Khel in the Bannu District, which unfavourably affected their leader's prestige, while the more law-abiding sections of the tribe made a satisfactory settlement of outstanding cases with the Political Agent. The Afridis distinguished themselves by the fulfilment of their obligations as sureties for the good behaviour of the Zakha Khel section of the tribe. The security of the border villages was improved by the free issue to them of Martini-Henry rifles, but no satisfactory solution of the question of the outlaws was reached during the year. Consequently in the following year, 1910, the Government of India addressed the Amir, with the result that most of the outlaws present in Khost were arrested, and the remainder were driven to take refuge in tribal territory. An innovation in our dealings with the outlaws from British territory was the institution in each district of a "Conciliation Committee" of leading men, through whose instrumentality a number of outlaws were enabled to return to their homes. An attempt was made in this year by the Adam Khel Afridis to secure compensation for their losses due to the suppression of the arms traffic in the Persian Gulf, but the movement, which was really an attempt to bluff Government and merely required firm handling, quickly collapsed on the recall of the Chief Commissioner from leave in Europe to deal with the situation. An Indo-Afghan Commission, with Mr. J. S. Donald as the British member, arranged a settlement of a large number of outstanding cases between the people of Khost and Kurram. The Mahsuds remained a source of anxiety, and numerous raids were committed by their bad characters, but a representative jirga was assembled in July 1911, which effected a redistribution of the tribal allowances, and this arrangement, with the employment of some 2,000 Mahsuds on the Bannu-Kalabagh Railway and other public works, produced a distinct improvement in relations with the tribe, an improvement which carried with it the inevitable result of rousing the Mulla Powindah to further efforts of hostility. These bore fruit in February 1912 in an open attack by a *lashkar* collected by the Mulla on the Political Agent in Sarwakai Fort. Fortunately the bulk of the tribe refused to rise, and the outbreak was checked by the movement of the Derajat Brigade to Tank and Murtaza. Mention may be made in this historical summary of the rising of the Mangals in Khost in March 1912 against the unpopular Afghan Governor, which brought a number of refugees into Kurram.

29. In general the last decade has been one of steady progress in the The outlook.
work of civilization on the frontier. Our relations with the tribes have improved; trade has advanced; free medical relief has been vastly extended; police administration has been reformed, and the desire of the people for education is being judiciously and sympathetically fostered. The inauguration of the system of light railways throughout the Province, apart from all considerations of strategy, must inevitably strengthen our hold over the people by the material advantages which will follow the laying of the rails. The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, which is nearing completion, and the lesser work of the Paharpur Canal, which has now been completed, should bring ease and prosperity to numbers of peasant homes. On the reverse side of the shield there is the difficult question of the control of the arms traffic, which has poured thousands of weapons into trans-frontier territory. The Persian Gulf Blockade, however, has had a marked effect in reducing the supply of rifles and ammunition of European manufacture to the tribesmen, and still

more may be hoped for in this respect as the result of the Muscat agreement. A solution has still to be discovered for the old standing Mahsud problem, though the enlistment on a considerable scale of Mahsuds in the regular army has so far been a pronounced success. The outlaw trouble also, though quiescent for a time in consequence of the agreement between the Amir and the British Government, has not been permanently settled, as owing to the disturbed state of Khost outlaws have once more found their way back to this frontier district of Afghanistan in spite of the Amir's formal prohibition. But allowing for these shadows in the picture, the outlook is full of hope; and a good augury for the eventual pacification and civilization of the independent tribes and the continued prosperity and content of the people of the Province in the future is to be found in the administrative achievements of the past and the moral and material conditions obtaining on the frontier at present.

3. FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

Form of Administration. 30. The administration of the North-West Frontier Province is conducted by a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in Council. His staff consists of—

- (1) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India.
- (2) Members of the Provincial Civil Service.
- (3) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service.
- (4) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police.
- (5) Officers recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge—Militia, Engineering, Education, Medicine and Forestry.

The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the first head above are :—

Administration	...	{	Chief Commissioner and Agent	}	5		
			to the Governor-General.				
			Secretary.				
			Assistant Secretary.				
			Personal Assistant.				
			Revenue Commissioner and				
			Revenue Secretary.				
			Resident in Waziristan			...	1
			Deputy Commissioners			... 5	11
			Political Agents			... 4	
District Judges	... 2						
		{	Assistant Commissioners and	}	12		
			Assistant Political Agents.				
High Court and	{	One Judicial Commissioner.	}	3			
Divisional Judges.		Two Divisional and Sessions					
		Judges.					

4. CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

Preliminary.

31. Land tenures in the North-West Frontier Province are generally the same as in the Punjab, and it is only necessary to describe here those which possess peculiar local features.

General features of tenure of land.

32. The total area of the Province is 8,573,353 acres. Of this 2,775,769 acres, or 32 per cent., are cultivated and 5,797,584 acres, or 68 per cent., uncultivated. Again, the uncultivated area includes 375,111 acres, or 6 per cent., of Reserved or Protected Forests chiefly situated in the Peshawar and

Hazara districts. Government is owner of 538,601 acres, or 6 per cent., of the total area. In the Peshawar District the forests are managed by the State in the interests of the people, whose rights of user are recognised so far as they are consistent with forest preservation and reproduction. The income is therefore practically limited to the expenditure actually incurred on maintenance. In the Hazara District there are reserved forests and protected and unprotected waste lands. The whole of the reserved forest, with the exception of about 6,000 acres in the Agror Valley, is under the direct management of the Forest Department. Adjoining villages have grazing and grass-cutting rights in certain reserved forests, and the villagers are also entitled to seigniorage fees on timber felled for sale therein. As regards the Agror Reserved Forests, which are managed by the Deputy Commissioner, the neighbouring villagers have free rights to graze their cattle, to cut and gather dry wood for fuel, and to remove natural products. The protected waste lands are managed by the Deputy Commissioner on behalf of the villagers. The residents are privileged to graze cattle, remove dry wood for fuel, cut grass and obtain timber therefrom for building purposes. The unprotected waste lands are also supervised by the Deputy Commissioner, but Government interference is restricted by certain rules. In addition to the forests Government is proprietor of several estates founded in waste lands or accruing to it by lapse or escheat. These are generally let out on lease on favourable terms to men with local influence or with claim to the consideration of Government. The rest of the land is held, as in the Punjab, by various agricultural tribes, among whom the Pathans, forming 38 per cent. of the total population,—*viz.* 48 per cent. in Peshawar, 66 per cent. in Kohat, 59 per cent. in Bannu, 30 per cent. in Dera Ismail Khan and 9 per cent. in Hazara,—are the most important.

33. When a tract of land was occupied by an invading tribe its partition quickly took place. The lot of each main sub-division of a tribe was sometimes called a *tappa* and described as its *daftar*, individual proprietors being known as *daftaris*. Where circumstances required it, the lot was divided into *vands* according to the nature of the soil, facilities for irrigation, &c., and the number of *bakhras* or shares which was to be the basis of division was calculated, one being often allotted to each man, woman and child. Each share properly included an allotment from each *vand*, or at least from each kind of land. But the whole or the main portion of the property of a sub-section (*khel*) of a tribe usually consisted of a single block of land, in the middle of which a village was built. The block was divided into *vands* so that all might share alike. The result of this system of division was to make the fields narrower and narrower until they came to resemble the definition of a line, length without breadth. This fact with the introduction of well and canal irrigation eventually forced the people to abandon the old system of distribution, and in some villages in the Peshawar District they consented at the Settlement of 1895-96 to have their separate lands thrown into a common block, and re-divided according to the ancestral shares or to actual possession. This re-division is locally known as *tolna*, a Pashto word meaning to collect or amalgamate. The main features of this division still exist in the Province, though owing to the cause above referred to, as well as to the introduction of strangers into the proprietary body by transfer, marriage, &c., possession has become more and more at variance with the original shares which are slowly, but surely, disappearing.

34. In order to secure some continuance of the original equality of condition, it was customary to make a *vesh* or redistribution of the land at intervals, if a majority of the community so desired. It is said that in Peshawar the custom originally extended to an exchange of *tappas*, but in this form it has long been dead. Inside the *tappa* it lasted, however, down to a recent period, involving the transfer of whole villages, including the habitation and not merely the exchange inside villages of the *handis* or sub-divisions or of individual holdings. *Vesh* is destined to disappear, but it was still enforced in one form or another in some Pathan tracts when they were first regularly settled. In carrying it out the recognised shares were in some places those adopted in the original partition; in others every male, old

Division of land
among Pathans.

or young, got an equal portion. In Marwat a fresh calculation of shares took place, one being allotted to each man, woman and child. This was known as *khula*, or mouth *vesh*. The *vesh* tenure survived longer in Marwat than elsewhere owing to the fact that any real improvement of the sandy land was impossible, and the more careful agriculturist was therefore less opposed to an exchange of land than would be the case in an irrigated tract. This tenure still obtains in four villages, and redistribution has been carried out during the progress of the recent Settlement. This *vesh* system prevailed to a greater or less extent in all the Pathan tracts in Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, though among the Wazirs as a tribe no type of *vesh* tenure seems ever to have been the custom.

With the settlement of the country and the consequent increase in the value of land the people began to realize more and more the advantages of fixity of tenure, and as a result of this the system of periodical redistribution has gradually become extinct. The causes of this change are given in the Revised Settlement Report of the Peshawar District as below :—

“In British territory, however, it has gradually fallen into desuetude, partly because it is opposed to the spirit of our revenue procedure, and partly because though admirably adapted to a primitive state of society, in which the main consideration was the maintenance of the fighting strength of a clan at its highest point, and in which agricultural improvement was unthought of, it became impossible under a settled rule, which by enabling men to enjoy the fruits of their toil encouraged them to improve their holdings by irrigation works, and so upset the natural equality due to soil and climate.”

In British territory the signs of this system are now only to be found in the Marwat Tahsil of the Bannu District. The tribal shares are still generally recognised, but they are seldom referred to except in connection with the division of irrigation. In some portions of Independent territory, however, it still retains its hold; for instance a periodical redistribution or *vesh* of the areas, and even of the houses held by each clan, over the existing adult males still prevails in Buner and amongst the Isazai clans. An interesting description of the tenures in Dir, Swat, Bajaur and Utman Khel is to be found in paragraph 163 of Douie's Settlement Manual. The system of periodical redistribution of lands in these countries is (except in Sam Ranizai) universal. This redistribution, called in some localities *khassanne*, in others *vesh*, extends to the exchange of whole *tappas* as well as to the redistribution of the general shares of *daftaris*. The system of fresh calculation of shares at time of *vesh*, called *khula vesh*, is not followed in Dir, Swat or Bajaur. There are no signs of any breaking up in these tracts of the original division of shares in lands whether irrigated or unirrigated. Owing to the pernicious system of redistribution little or no improvement has occurred in the condition of the lands. Lands which might without difficulty be irrigated by new water channels remain unirrigated, for a Pathan will not work for the benefit of his successor. Naturally, perhaps, he will not make water channels, plant trees or orchards, or reclaim waste land for some one else to enjoy at the next *vesh*.

Analysis of
tenures.

35. The total number of estates is at present 3,111 as against 2,829 in 1901-02. The increase is due (1) to the formation of new estates in large areas of land formerly lying waste; (2) to the re-measurement of outlying hamlets as separate estates in the Settlements which have been carried out during the last decade; and (3) to the Kurram and Tochi Agencies having been brought under regular Settlement. The number of zamindari estates, that is of estates held by a single proprietor or by a number of proprietors in undivided interest, has again gone down from 363 to 298, and the decrease is doubtless due to the operation of the law of inheritance. The pattidari and *bhayachara* villages have on the other hand increased from 2,466 to 2,790. Separate details for these forms of tenure are not available, but there can be no doubt that the *bhayachara* tenure has increased at the expense of the pattidari. At first the division of land as well as of land revenue inside the villages was generally according to ancestral shares, and the pattidari was the most prevalent form of tenure. Alienations to outsiders destroy the pattidari character of a village, and such tenure is now rare. Moreover, now-a-day settlements are generally with individual owners, and the system of revenue payment by ancestral shares is almost extinct.

36. The statement below gives the more important statistics regarding village tenures :—

Statistics of
tenures.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Description of villages according to revenue paid by them.	Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
					[Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000.	1. Zamindari ...	2	2	459	14,976	7,488	6,298
	2. Pattidari and bhayachara ...	58	58	47,355	629,803	10,859	6,304
Villages paying Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.	1. Zamindari ...	174	174	3,403	268,862	1,542	438
	2. Pattidari and bhayachara ...	2,371	2,369	440,673	6,913,910	2,916	879
Villages paying less than Rs. 100.	1. Zamindari ...	122	122	1,020	94,573	775	42
	2. Pattidari and bhayachara ...	354	353	16,706	379,181	1,071	84
	Leases from Government without right of ownership ...	23	23	207	58,964	2,564	251
Villages not assessed in Kohat.	Bhayachara ...	7	7	829	12,447	1,778	...

37. An estate sometimes embraces merely a single village and sometimes a central village as well as scattered hamlets generally lying on the outskirts of a *tappa*. A Pathan village does not consist wholly of proprietors. There are as a general rule dependent cultivators known as *fakirs*, and also village servants and artizans. Both classes hold land free of charge or on favourable terms in return for service in peace and war. Hamlets (*bandas*) which were established on the outskirts of *tappas* are occupied largely by *malatars* (loin-girders) or *hamsayas*, who obtained land on condition of repelling raids on the territory of the tribe under whose protection they existed and of assisting in making counter raids, but were free from any obligations to render the ordinary village service exacted from *fakirs*, menials and artizans. These picturesque relics of a disturbed state of society are, however, gradually disappearing under settled and orderly rule, and the old semi-feudal relations are becoming more and more merged in the strictly legal one of landlord and tenant.

Constitution of
estates.

38. The persons entitled to enjoy the produce of land are :—

- (1) Owners, including hereditary full proprietors or *daftaris*, and *malik qabzas* or proprietors by right of possession.

Classes of
persons entitled
to enjoy the
produce of land.

- (2) Tenants, *i.e.* tenants with rights of occupancy or tenants-at-will.

The rights and liabilities of these persons *inter se* or in relation to other persons possess in some cases elements of local peculiarity. The proprietary right is sometimes divided into "superior" and "inferior." In such cases the superior proprietor takes a share in cash or in kind, and as a rule he has nothing to do with the cultivation. The inferior proprietor is often the actual cultivator, but he may have tenants under him. Or it may be the tenancy rights that are divided, the proprietor taking one share and the occupancy tenant another, the actual cultivation being done by a tenant-at-will under the occupancy tenant. In most cases the *malik qabza*, inferior proprietor and occupancy tenant, all derive their rights in the same way, that is to say from some customary service or in more modern times by purchase, and they are only different phases of the same status.

39. A hereditary full proprietor who cultivates his land himself is entitled to the full produce of the land in his possession, as well as his share in the common land subject only to the Government demand. The *qabza malik's* right is limited by possession, and thus he gets no share in the common land. As regards alienations, both enjoy unrestricted power, subject only to the right of pre-emption vesting in the co-sharers, relations and other proprietors of the

Proprietors.

kandi or village, and, except in the case of a widow whose tenure is only for life or till re-marriage, no necessity for alienation need ordinarily be established. A proprietor has in most cases power to make by will an unequal distribution among his heirs, but, except in rare cases, he cannot disinherit any heir. The reason why there are no established restrictions on transfers is to be found in the *vesh* custom described in paragraph 34. A periodical redistribution of land *per capita* naturally made the power of bequest a matter of little importance.

Alienations.

40. The Punjab Alienation of Land Act XIII of 1900 as modified by the North-West Frontier Province Regulation I of 1904 was extended to the Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts in 1904. The working of the Act has on the whole been satisfactory in these districts, and with wider experience of its effects its popularity is increasing among the classes for whose benefit it was intended. And in spite of any effect of the enactment in restricting the market for land both the sale price of land and the amount of mortgage money realizable per acre have shown a tendency to rise. In Peshawar and Kohat, which are purely Pathan districts, only Sections 4, 10 and 16 of the Act have been applied. The agricultural tribes have been notified, and the restrictions on mortgages by way of conditional sale and on the sale of land in execution of a decree or order of a Civil or Revenue Court have been introduced. Here the feeling of personal and individual ownership of land and of complete freedom of transfer is peculiarly strong, and local opinion is on the whole adverse to any further interference with liberty of transfer.

Superior and
inferior
proprietors.

41. Where superior and inferior proprietors co-exist, the settlement has been made only with the latter, as the former have generally no concern with the land beyond a title to receive a small share of the produce or a cash percentage calculated on the land revenue. The area subject to this dual ownership is inconsiderable in the Peshawar, Bannu or Hazara districts. In the Kohat District the Khan of Teri has since Moghal rule enjoyed a semi-independent position, paying tribute to the ruler for the time being and realizing the State share, together with many feudal dues and services, from his tribesmen. Prior to annexation the tract was leased to the Khan for an annual payment of Rs. 40,000 in cash, besides 10 horses and 20 camels. Since annexation his status has been gradually altered by the Settlements of 1885-1895, and it is now that of a superior owner entitled only to collect a fixed revenue in cash and certain other dues sanctioned by Government, *vis. tirni* or grazing fees, *baha*, a house tax on non-agriculturists, and *kulhari*, a tax on wood-cutting in certain localities. In the Dera Ismail Khan District the inferior proprietors generally represent the settlers on the waste (*butimars*), who had generally to pay *jhuri* or entrance fee before Settlement, or the embankers of land dependent on hill torrents and known as *lathbands*. The rights so acquired were recognized at the Regular Settlement as heritable and transferable, subject to the payment of an annual *malikana*.

Tenants.

42. The status of tenants in the North-West Frontier Province is governed by the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1887 and the Hazara Tenancy Regulation of 1887 in Hazara. Under the Act and Regulation referred to tenants are divided into occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will; the former are again subdivided according to the manner in which the right of occupancy has been acquired. This right is hereditary on the conditions and circumstances mentioned in Section 5, Act XVI of 1887, and Regulation 55 of 1873 as modified by Regulation 13 of 1887. The rights of occupancy under Section 5 are transferable under Section 53 of Act XVI of 1887 subject to the landlord's claim to pre-emption at a market value fixed by a Revenue Officer on his application. If an occupancy tenant under Section 5 transfers his tenancy without issuing notice to the landlord through a Revenue Officer, the landlord is entitled to eject the tenant. Under Section 63, Act XVI of 1887, occupancy tenants are entitled to make improvements in their tenancies. Tenants-at-will are liable to ejectment at the end of an agricultural year in pursuance of a notice of ejectment issued by a Revenue Officer on the application of the landlord and on payment of compensation for improvements assessed by the Revenue Officer. In some parts of the Province the right of cultivation is sometimes mortgaged to a tenant-at-will, and in such cases he cannot be ejected until the mortgage debt is paid.

43. In Hazara the local modifications of the general law principally relate to the conditions necessary for the acquisition of a right of occupancy. A tenant who occupied land before the Summary Settlement of 1847, and has continuously occupied it since that year, acquires a right of occupancy. Again, in order to establish a right of occupancy on the ground of having occupied the land for more than two generations without payment of any rent beyond land revenue and cesses, a tenant must prove occupation previous to the 10th April 1873, the date on which the former Tenancy Regulation came into force, and not, as elsewhere, previous to the date on which the present Punjab Tenancy Act came into operation. In the same way, in the case of a tenant claiming a right of occupancy on the ground of being one of the original settlers, it is necessary to prove occupation on the 10th April 1873, and a continuous occupation thereafter, instead of an occupation on 21st October 1868, the date on which the former Punjab Tenancy Act came into force, and thereafter.

44. According to the latest statistics the proportion held by owners is 46 per cent. and by tenants 54 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Out of the land cultivated by tenants paying rent, 23 per cent. is held by occupancy tenants and 77 by tenants-at-will. The table below shows the latest available statistics regarding cultivating occupancy and rents:—

DETAILS.							TOTAL.	
							Number of holdings.	Area in acres.
Total cultivated area							878,547	2,711,134
Area cultivated by owners							371,580	1,251,860
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent							44,413	56,945
Area cultivated by tenants paying rent.	With right of occupancy ...	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana ...					53,501	129,696
		Paying other cash rents					14,941	23,231
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash ...					38,934	165,503
	Without right of occupancy ...	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana...					34,110	77,366
		Paying other cash rents					23,087	56,353
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash ...					297,981	950,180
Total							462,554	1,402,329

45. The following statistics show the rents paid by tenants-at-will, who hold 44 per cent. of the total cultivated area. It will be observed that the area paying rent in cash is only one-eighth of the whole:—

DETAILS.						AREA IN ACRES.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Detail of rents and area on which paid by tenants-at-will.	Rents in kind.	(1) Zabti rents	11	534
		(2) Half produce or more	269,252	228,738
		(3) Two-fifths or less than half	20,574	84,923
		(4) One-third or less than two-fifths	20,774	143,004
		(5) Less than one-third	30,112	248,834
		(6) By fixed amount of produce	3,059	2,398
		(7) Total area under rents in kind	343,782	708,481
	Cash rents.	(8) Total paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	76,437	
		(9) Total paying other cash rents	40,327	30,072
		(10) Total cash rents paid on area entered in (9)	522,654	

5. SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

Surveys.

46. The survey of estates as a part of Settlement operations is carried out, as in the Punjab, on the square system, where the nature of the country permits, *i.e.* in all districts except Hazara and part of Kohat, where during recent Settlements the survey was made on the triangular system by means of the plane table. At the first Regular Settlements made between 1870 and 1880 the latter system was adopted everywhere, but owing to the difficulty of ensuring accuracy under it the survey was neither good enough for purposes of revenue administration nor for those of the Imperial Survey Department. A re-survey of most of the area was found necessary in Peshawar, where a revised Settlement of the district was made in 1896. The same necessity was experienced in the re-Settlement within the last decade of the Hazara, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts and the Kurram and Tochi Agencies. Re-measurements will probably not be required at future Settlements, as the survey on the square system has ensured a degree of accuracy sufficient for all practical requirements. The Settlement operations will now involve a mere revision of the existing maps with reference to alterations in the boundaries and shapes of the fields. At the revised Settlement of Peshawar a peculiar feature of re-measurements on the square system was the adoption of a common base line for the whole district, but the results were not wholly satisfactory.

Settlements.

47. The principles, standard and methods of assessment hitherto observed in this Province are fully detailed in the Punjab Settlement Manual by Mr. J. M. Douie. During the last 10 years 4 out of the 5 regular districts and the Kurram and Tochi Agencies were re-settled. The enhancements over the previous assessments were held to be excessive in Hazara, Kohat, Bannu and Kurram, and considerable sums were remitted in these tracts under the orders of the Government of India. In the case of Hazara, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan the enhancements work out at between 44 and 31 per cent. In the case of Kurram the percentage of increase over the former assessment stands at 127 per cent., but the former Settlement was merely a summary one. In the Tochi Government are entitled, in pursuance of the written undertaking given by the Dauris at the time of occupation of the Valley in 1895, to realize 1/10th of the gross produce. A lump sum of Rs. 8,000 in cash was formerly taken in commutation of the Government share. The item was roughly assessed as a house-tax. The present assessment of the Valley amounts to Rs. 36,000.

The Government of India have recently proposed to Local Governments the advisability of placing limits on the enhancements which shall be made at revisions of assessments of land revenue in India. So far as this Province is concerned, it has been recommended that limits of 25 per cent. in the case of districts with a 20 years' Settlement and of 33 per cent. where the Settlement shall have a currency of 30 years shall be fixed.

The bulk of the land revenue in Dera Ismail Khan is fluctuating owing to the precariousness of the cultivation. Each harvest the assessment is determined by rates varying according to crops or classes of soil, or both. This system is best suited to the local conditions, and it has been readily accepted by the people. The Government demand is fixed elsewhere.

The term of the present Settlement of the Peshawar District expires in 1915-16. An extension of 10 years has been recommended to the Government of India for sanction.

6. CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

Civil Divisions.

48. There are five districts in the North-West Frontier Province, each under a Deputy Commissioner. The revenue administration of all five districts is controlled by the Revenue Commissioner. For the administration of civil and criminal justice there are two Civil and Sessions divisions, each presided over by a Divisional and Sessions Judge. The Judicial Commissioner is the

controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration, and his Court is the highest criminal and appellate tribunal in this Province. The Judicial divisions and districts are as follows :—

Civil and Sessions Divisions.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Peshawar	Peshawar	2,605	865,009
	Hazara	2,984	603,028
Derajat	Kohat	2,695	222,690
	Bannu	1,674	250,088
	Dera Ismail Khan	3,360	256,120

7. DETAILS OF THE CENSUS—TRIBES AND LANGUAGE.

49. The table below shows the numbers, according to the last census, of all tribes and castes which were returned as more than 5,000 souls :—

1	2	3
Caste or Tribe.	Enumerated* population (1911).	Proportion per mille of total enumerated population (1911).
Arora	69,215	31.3
Awan	276,511	125
Baghban	20,471	9.2
Baluch	26,513	11.9
Brahman	13,208	5.9
Chuhra	5,793	2.6
Dhobi	14,877	6.7
Dhund	30,464	13.7
Gakkhar	6,807	3
Gujar	113,871	51.5
Gurkha	6,343	2.8
Jat	86,097	38.9
Jolaha	37,390	16.9
Karal	22,106	10
Kashmiri	23,631	12.9
Khatri	35,720	16.1
Kumbar	22,664	10.2
Lohar	23,580	12.9
Maliar	19,950	9
Mirasi	11,790	5.3
Mochi	23,209	10.4
Moghul	14,865	6.7
Musalli	13,254	5.9
Nai	24,777	11.2
Paracha	12,330	5.5
Pathan	845,183	382.3
Qassab	8,721	3.9
Qureshi	20,939	9.4
Rajput	15,263	6.9
Saiad	75,115	33.9
Sarara	8,507	3.8
Shekh	17,892	8
Sonar	9,714	4.3
Swathi	33,329	17.3
Tanaoli	63,985	28.9
Tarkhan	42,618	19.2
Teli	6,932	3.1

* i. e. population of districts and of British posts in Agencies and tribal areas.

Of these, both numerically and in social position, the Pathans very definitely hold the first place. They own a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts of the Province; in the tribal area which adjoins it

on the west they are the ruling race. Other land-holding tribes are the Awans, Baluchis, Dhunds, Gakkhars, Gujars, Jats, Karals, Moghuls, Qureshis, Rajputs, Saiads, Sararas, Shekhs, Swathis and Tanaolis; these are to be found in large numbers only in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan. The remaining groups, with the exception of the Gurkhas, who have only appeared here since the location of Gurkha battalions in Abbottabad and in the Malakand Agency, occupied, prior to the advent of British rule, a position of subservience from which they have not yet entirely succeeded in emerging. The Aroras and the Khattris, some of whom have amassed considerable wealth, can now hold their own in the towns and cantonments. In rural areas, whatever equality they may enjoy with them in the sight of the law, they are careful to treat the land-holders of their village with considerable respect, a respect, however, which is not incompatible with a readiness to fleece them mercilessly when the latter are in want of a loan. The extension of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act to the districts of Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and of the Punjab Pre-emption Act to all the districts of this Province; has made it virtually impossible throughout the Province for non-agriculturists to obtain possession of land, and has done much to strengthen the ascendancy of those tribes whose traditional occupation is agriculture. The position of the menial and professional groups, from the Lohar and Tarkhan to the Musalli and Jolaha, is one of very definite dependence. They are the *hamsayas* of the land-holders, and if they do not still occupy their homes on sufferance, they continue to render those services which in the past their superiors were able to exact from them.

Pathans.

50. The figures for Pathans exclude those for Swathis and Mishwanis, which have by some been regarded as forming Pathan divisions, but they include a small number of Afghans, Tajiks and Hazaras, all of which, properly speaking, represent stocks distinct from the Pathan. Occupational groups, such as the Shabi Khel, have also been excluded. How far the numbers given are swollen by affiliated clans of Hindki or Saiad origin it is impossible to say. The Bannuchis, for instance, are admittedly mongrels, but cannot be omitted from any list of the main Pathan tribes.

The largest number of Pathans is to be found in the Peshawar District, where they amount to 414,100 souls, or 48 per cent. of the whole. In Kohat and Bannu they number 147,083 and 147,997 persons respectively. Relatively, however, they are far more numerous than in Peshawar, making up as they do as much as 66 per cent. of the population in Kohat and 59 per cent. in Bannu. In Hazara only 9 per cent. of the population are Pathans, while in Dera Ismail Khan the percentage is 29.

Of the various tribes tabulated separately at the recent census by far the largest numbers were returned by the Khattaks (148,552) and Yusufzais (130,026). The former, though numerous in Peshawar, are mainly found in the Kohat District. The Yusufzais are almost entirely confined to Peshawar, though from Hazara were returned 14,771 entries which were attributed in tabulation to the great Yusufzai tribe. The Marwats (77,018), as their name indicates, are found in small numbers only outside the Marwat Tahsil of Bannu. The Mohmands (69,506) are virtually confined to Peshawar. Other tribes found to be numerous are the Afridis (25,161), the Bangash (25,877), the Bannuchi (34,605), the Gadun (27,546), the Ghilzai (30,611), the Muhammadzai (30,230), and the Wazirs (34,274). The Afridis, most common in Peshawar, are also found in considerable numbers in Kohat; while the Bangash are seldom to be met with beyond the limits of the Kohat District. The Bannuchis, as might be expected from the name, were enumerated in considerable numbers in Bannu only. The bulk of the Gaduns are residents of Hazara, though 3,406 were also enumerated in Peshawar. The Ghilzais, most of whom are Powindahs, are naturally most numerous in Dera Ismail Khan; the Muhammadzais are nearly all to be found in Peshawar, and the Wazirs, who are comparatively recent settlers from the west, in Bannu.

Of other tribes, the figures for which were separately tabulated, the numbers in no case amounted to as much as 20,000 souls; and 103,509 persons appear under the comprehensive heading of "Other Pathans," the entries in the schedules being such that they could not be attributed with confidence to any one of the main tribes.

THE NON-PATHAN RACES.

Muhammadans.

51. Of Muhammadan tribes, other than Pathans, the most numerous are the Awans, the Gujars, the Jats, the Saiads and the Tanaolis. Though the Awans lay claim to Arab descent, these tribes, together with the bulk of the other inhabitants of the Province, can be distinguished from the Pathans as being tribes of Indian origin, while the Pathans proper are not. The Awans amount in all to 276,511 souls. Some of them are proprietors of land, but more commonly they are tenants or agricultural labourers, while many persons engaged in menial occupations profess to belong to the tribe. They are most numerous in Peshawar (137,570 persons), but there is no district in which they are not represented in considerable numbers; and in Hazara they are as many as 102,913 souls. The Gujars (113,871 persons), who are said to be "without doubt the Muhammadanised descendants of the ancient Hindu Gujar population of the country," are not to be found, except in trifling numbers, outside of the two northern districts of the Province, and no less than 95,034 of them reside in Hazara. Their occupation is that of the herdsman and grazier; in rare cases only are they owners of land, and 25,668 of them were recorded at the recent census as using their tribal dialect, Gujar. They are probably the most ignorant and backward of the tribal units represented in the Province. The word Jat (86,097 persons, of whom 78,070 are Muhammadans, the bulk of the remainder being Sikhs) is one used in the loosest possible way in the south of the Province, any agriculturist who is not either a Pathan or a Baluch being comprehended in it. The Muhammadan Jats are practically confined to Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, principally the latter, where they amount to 65,796 souls. There are in the Province 75,115 Saiads, found mainly in the north, Peshawar possessing 24,818 and Hazara 25,296 persons of this tribe. In Hazara they are mainly agriculturists, while in Peshawar they enjoy a more definite share of the respect earned by their religious character. The Tanaolis (63,885 persons) are almost entirely confined to Hazara, where the bulk of them are to be found in the area from which they take their name, *viz.* the cis-Indus possessions of the Nawab of Amb. As many as 4,035, however, were also enumerated at the recent census in the neighbouring district of Peshawar.

Hindus.

52. The Hindus of the Province are numerically very unimportant, amounting as they do only to something over 5 per cent. of the total population. It is interesting to notice that, relatively to the others, the Hindu element has decreased in the last decade, a result which appears to be partly due to the separation of the North-West Frontier Province from the Punjab, and partly to specific legislative enactments (the Alienation of Land and the Pre-emption Acts), which have rendered it virtually impossible for Hindus to acquire ownership of land. They possess, however, more importance than their actual numbers warrant. Of education they may almost be said to hold a monopoly (though the proportion of literate persons is higher among the Sikhs), and, owing to the fact that they are nearly all either traders or in Government employ, literacy is more common among them than among the same community in any other Province or State of India. They also possess a considerable proportion of the wealth of the Province, other than that which is represented by land, and it is to the Hindu money-lender that the agriculturist generally is compelled to have recourse when he is in want of a loan. Prior to the appearance of the Sikhs in the districts now contained in the North-West Frontier Province, the position of the Hindus among an intolerant Muhammadan population was depressed in the extreme. Sir Herbert Edwardes relates how at his first visit to Bannu the Hindus went to their Muhammadan overlords for permission to marry as regularly as an English gentleman for a license to Doctor's Commons; and to the present day, though their political subjection is now a thing of the past, the influences upon them of their Muhammadan environment are clear.

apparent. Such peculiarly Hindu customs as child-marriage and caste restrictions on social intercourse between different groups are hardly to be found among the Hindus of the Province.

Aroras and
Khatris.

53. The only Hindu castes represented in considerable numbers in the Province are the Aroras and the Khatris, Hindu Aroras amounting to 55,713, and Hindu Khatris to 30,033, souls. Both groups are engaged mainly in trade, though a certain number are to be found in service as clerks, &c. The Aroras reside principally in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, in which two districts they number 35,674 persons. But in the north their place as the chief Hindu trading group is taken by the Khatris, who comprehend 12,262 persons in Hazara and 12,372 in Peshawar. Both groups may be regarded as native to the Province, for they have been in most cases so long domiciled in it as to have retained only a vague memory of their places of origin. Other groups which may similarly be regarded as natives are the Brahmans (9,740) and the Bhatias (3,786). The Bhatias, who are also traders, are hardly to be found except in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan; while the Brahmans, whose occupations are for the most part purely secular, are more numerous in Hazara than elsewhere (3,354 persons). In Peshawar, they are nearly as numerous (3,215); while no other district contains as many as 1,000 persons of this caste, except Dera Ismail Khan, which has, relatively, the largest Hindu population of the districts of the Province, and where Brahmans amount to 1,613 persons. Other Hindu groups, which are represented in small numbers only, consist almost entirely of immigrants.

Bhatias.
Brahmans.

Sikhs.

Sikhs.

54. The enumerated population of the Province only includes 31,459 Sikhs. In view of the overwhelming preponderance of the Muhammadan element, it is not surprising that the line of cleavage between Hindus and Sikhs is not clearly drawn. Inter-marriage between the two communities appears to be by no means rare, and it is common to find one and the same family containing both Hindu and Sikh members. The Sikhs are relatively most numerous in Peshawar, where, however, they only amount to 1.9 per cent. of the total population. Of Sikh groups the most numerous are the Aroras (13,502), the Jats (6,683), the Khatris (5,687), and the Brahmans (3,468). The Sikh Brahmans, Aroras and Khatris are hardly to be distinguished from members of the same castes among the local Hindus; the Sikh Jats are almost without exception purely temporary immigrants who form part of the garrison of the Province.

Language.

55. The predominant language of the North-West Frontier Province is Pashto, which, like Balochi, is an Iranian tongue, though it appears to possess many Indian (Punjabi) words. It has two main dialects, the northern, hard or Pakhtu, and the southern, soft or Pashto. The dividing line of the two dialects runs westward from Thal through the Kohat District almost to the Indus, but it then turns northward, as the speech of the Akhora Khattaks belongs to the southern or Pashto dialect. Thus the Pakhtu is spoken in Bajaur, Swat and Buner, and by the Yusufzais, Bangash, Orakzais, Afridis and Mohmands, while the Khattaks, Wazirs, Marwats, and various minor tribes in the south speak Pashto. It has been asserted that this division of the language corresponds roughly with the tribal systems of the Pathans, those who speak the hard or northern Pakhtu having a tendency to an aristocratic form of government, while the Pashto-speaking branch is intensely democratic in organization.

The classical dialect of the Pakhtu is that of the Yusufzais, in which the earliest works in the language were composed. It is the purest and clearest form of Pashto, and that of the Utman Khel differs but little from it. The Bajaur people also speak a pure form of the language, but have a marked accent of their own. The Afridi Pashto is characterised by a peculiarly broad accent.

The Orakzais speak even broader Pashto than the Afridis and talk more rapidly, their speech being less guttural. The differences, moreover, are not confined to the pronunciation, but extend to the vocabulary.

The Wazirs have several dialects which are probably less removed from the speech of the original Pathans than the now standard dialect of Peshawar.

56. Speakers of Pashto (with Ormuri, which was returned at the census by 10 persons in Dera Ismail Khan) amount to 1,229,599 persons, or 56 per cent. of the population of the districts of the Province. Though the national language of the Pathans, it was returned at the census by 384,416 members of other tribes, some of whom, such as the Swathis of Hazara, actually use it in their homes, while in the case of others, many of whom are bilingual, there is a natural tendency to show themselves as speaking the language of the dominant race. The degree to which Pashto is common varies largely in different districts. In Peshawar the speakers of this language amount to 82 per cent. of the total population, in Kohat to 87, and in Bannu to 88 per cent. In Dera Ismail Khan, on the other hand, only 28 per cent. of the inhabitants are Pashto speakers, and in Hazara they only amount to 5 out of every hundred.

Number of
Pashto speakers.

57. In the last two districts the common language of the people is the tongue known to philologists as Lahuda or Western Punjabi. It is rather a group of connected dialects than a language with a definite standard, and has been described locally by many names, Derawal, Jathi, Multani, Hindki, and, in the districts where Pathans predominate, Hindko. The people themselves commonly returned it at the census as Punjabi, thus giving rise to some embarrassment, for there are a certain number of speakers of the true Punjabi (immigrants) contained in the Province, though the bulk of those making this return speak a language quite distinct from Punjabi. Both Punjabi and Lahuda are members of the Indian (Sanscritic) branch of the Indo-European Linguistic family, but while the latter is classed by Dr. Grierson as one of the Western group of the Indian branch, the former is attributed to a distinct North-Western group. Lahuda, with Punjabi, is spoken by 42 per cent. of the population of the Province (British territory). But there are great local variations. In Hazara as many as 90 per cent. of the inhabitants speak one or other of these two tongues (mainly Lahuda), and in Dera Ismail Khan the figure is as high as 71 per cent. In Peshawar, on the other hand, it is only 16, and in Kohat and Bannu only 12, per cent. At the census Punjabi was returned by 848,264, and Hindko and its dialects (Lahuda) by only 72,979, persons, but it is estimated that only 25,046 (immigrants) are speakers of the true Punjabi, and that the balance (886,197 persons) should be attributed to Lahuda. The language therefore possesses, in the Province as a whole, little less importance than Pashto itself.

Lahuda or
Western
Punjabi.

58. Other languages are but meagrely represented. Gujar, a dialect of Western Hindi, which appears to have considerable affinities with Rajasthani, is the tribal dialect of the Gujars of the Mansehra Tahsil of Hazara, and was returned at the last census by 25,668 persons. Hindustani is used by 17,455 persons, of whom the greater number (11,224) are naturally found in Peshawar. Persian is represented by 3,811 speakers, nearly all in Peshawar, in which district immigrants from Kabul, where it is the language of the polite, are more numerous than elsewhere. Naipali is spoken by 5,179 souls, Gurkha sepoy and their families, stationed in Abbottabad and the Malakand Agency, and English and other European languages are represented by 5,888 more. The only district containing any considerable number of English speakers is Peshawar, where alone British regiments are stationed. The languages mentioned in this paragraph, along with others returned in small numbers at the census, have, with the exception of Gujar, little interest here. Leaving Gujar on one side, all are spoken by immigrants only. Gujar, from its being a dialect native to the Province, possesses more importance, and to philologists it is also not without interest. It is a curious and noteworthy fact that we find in the hills of the Hazara District, as in the neighbouring State of Kashmir, a dialect of a language (Rajasthani) spoken so many hundred miles to their south-east. It may be inferred, however, from the results of recent censuses that the use of the language is dying out.

Other
languages—
Gujari.

Hindustani.

Naipali.

English.

TRANS-BORDER TRIBES.

Trans-border
tribes.

59. With the exception of British posts in Agencies and tribal areas, the operations of the recent census comprehended only the British districts included in the Province, and in order to give a complete idea of the population of the Province, a rough account is here given of the various tribes lying between the administrative border and the Durand Line, showing their traditional connection with one another, and an estimate of their numbers is also presented. The total number of persons enumerated in trans-frontier posts at the last census was 13,538, and these, along with the estimated population of the rest of the area, give a figure of 1,622,094 inhabitants for this portion of the Province.

Kohistan.

60. Starting then from the north-east, between the northern border of Hazara and the Indus lies the mountainous tract of Kohistan, which also extends, across the Indus, to the area known as the Swat Kohistan. The Kohistanis claim to be of Arab origin, but the claim has no foundation on fact, and is due to a not uncommon desire on the part of peoples lately converted to Islam to connect themselves with their new Biblical history. There is little doubt that the Kohistanis are, like the Kafirs of Kafiristan, the remnants of old races driven by Muhammadan invasions from the valleys and plains into the higher mountains. The majority of the Kohistanis have been converted to Islam within the last 200 years. According to the latest estimate they are believed to number roughly some 42,000 souls.

Chitral.

61. To the north again lies Chitral, inhabited by tribes who are divided into the social classes known as Adamzada, Arbabzada and Faqir Miskin. The ruling family, who claim descent from Timour, appear to have come from Badakhshan, and, together with most of the Adamzada, to be of Tajik origin. The Faqir Miskin, of whom the Kho are the largest tribe, may be regarded for the most part as the aboriginal inhabitants, and are perhaps related to the Kalash Kafirs. But many recent immigrants from Shignan and Wakhan are included in the class, and their origin is further obscured by an admixture of Mongolian blood attributed to Chinese invaders. The most recent estimate gives the population of Chitral at about 48,000.

Swathis of the
Hazara border.

62. Returning to the Hazara border, south-west of the Kohistanis, there are large settlements of Swathis in Tikari, Deshi, Nandihar and Allahi, which extend, in the tract known as Takot, to the left bank of the Indus. The Swathis are probably of Indian origin, and were old inhabitants of Swat driven out at the time of the Pathan conquest. The estimates of their numbers have varied considerably in different years, and are now put at as high a figure as 110,000 souls.

Pathans.

63. At the Black Mountain we first come in contact with the Pathans. It is not necessary to do more than mention the tradition current among them that they are the Bani Israil, descended from Kais, or Abdur Rashid, named, at his conversion to Islam, Pathan (strong, or, according to another interpretation, the rudder), who was 37th in lineal descent from King Talut (Saul). The question as to whether the Pathans are actually of Semitic origin has long formed a fruitful subject of discussion, but no definite conclusion has been arrived at. From the sons and grandsons of Kais, according to the tribal genealogies, are descended the five main divisions of Pathans, the Karlanri, Kashi, Ghoria Khel, Tarklanri and Tarin. Tribal genealogies are, however, of doubtful value, and it will be best to arrange the tribes according to their grouping for purposes of political control.

Tribes of the
Hazara border.

64. Mention has already been made of the Swathis of the Hazara border. Other groups under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara are the Isazai clans, the Chagharzai and the Utmanzai. The Isazai, who comprise the Akazai, Hassanzai and the Madda Khel, residing on the western slopes of the Black Mountain, are Yusafzai, and are estimated to number 37,500 souls. Yusafzai (*i. e.* members of the Kashi branch of the Pathan nation) are also the Chagharzai (46,500). The trans-Indus Utmanzai, living near Torbela, are a small group comprising some 2,900 persons.

65. The population of Chitral has already been dealt with. Other groups comprised in the Malakand Agency are the Dirwals, or the inhabitants of the Khanate of Dir, the inhabitants of Swat, of Bajaur, and the Utman Khel. The population of the Agency is large, and was estimated, for the purpose of the recent census, as amounting to 576,433 persons. According to the latest figures available, the population of Dir is nearly 250,000 souls, divided into different groups, the majority of which are Pathan (Yusafzai). The dwellers in the Panjkora Kohistan (30,500) appear, however, to be members of an aboriginal tribe, and the Tarkanris number something under 50,000. Swat is believed to contain a population of rather over 70,000 persons, belonging mainly to the Ranizai and Baizai sections of the Yusafzai. The Bajauris, who are almost exclusively Tarkalanri Pathans, belonging to the Salarzai and other Mamund sections, are now credited with some 130,000 persons; and the Utman Khel, who appear to be Karlarni Pathans, with some 150,000 more.

Tribes of the
Malakand
Agency—

Dir.

Swat.

Bajaur.

Utman Khel.

66. Other sections (the Laman and Ambahar) of the Utman Khel form tribes under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, and are believed to number 13,000. More numerous are the people of Buner and their neighbours, the Firozai Chagharzai, the Chamlawals, the Amazai, the Kundu Khel and the Gaduns, who number some 120,000. The majority appear to be Yusafzai Pathans, though the Gaduns are certainly not Yusafzai, and probably not Pathans at all. They are also represented in considerable numbers in the Hazara District, where the name is spelt Jadun. The remainder of the tribes on the Peshawar border are for the most part sections of the Mohmands, who form a branch of the Ghorla Khel Pathans, together with their vassals the Safis, who are believed to be recent converts to Islam from the original inhabitants. The Mohmands, of whom the most numerous sections are the Tarakzai (10,000), the Halimzai (14,500) and the Baizai (35,000), number about 97,000, and the Safis 5,000. Some 12,000 Afridis, belonging to the Adam Khel section, are also included among the tribes under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar.

Tribes of the
Peshawar
border—
Bunerwals.

Gaduns.

Mohmands.

67. Proceeding southwards we come next to the tribes of the Khyber Agency, who are mainly Afridis, though they include also a few Shilmanis and Mullagoris. The Afridis are said to be a branch of the Karlarni Pathans, but this is very doubtful. They are more likely to be the 'Aparytai' of Herodotus, the names and positions being identical. If this theory is correct, they were then a powerful people of Buddhist religion, and held a large tract of country, but have gradually been driven back by the encroachments of other tribes. The Afridis of the Khyber Agency are divided into eight main groups, the Zakha Khel, the Malikdin Khel, the Kambar Khel, the Kuki Khel, the Sipah, the Kamrai, the Aka Khel, and the Adam Khel of Tirah, and are estimated to number about 160,000. The most numerous of the individual sections are the Kambar Khel (35,000), the Zakha Khel (28,000), and the Aka Khel (27,000). The Shilmanis live on the south bank of the Kabul river. They are not Pathans by origin, and number some 5,000 souls. The Mullagoris, like the Safis, are regarded as vassals of the Mohmands. They reside on Tartara, which overlooks the Khyber Pass, and are possibly remnants of the Dilazaks, who were swept away by the Afghan invasion, a few representatives only being left in the Peshawar District. The Mullagoris are estimated to consist of about 5,000 persons.

Tribes of the
Khyber
Agency—
Afridis.

Shilmanis.

Mullagoris.

68. The tribes controlled by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat consist mainly of Orakzai sections, together with a section of the Afridis (the Adam Khel of the Kohat Pass). These latter number some 25,000 souls. The origin of the Orakzais is quite uncertain, the name meaning 'the lost tribes.' One branch, the Ali Khel, has been traced to Swat, whence they were expelled by the other inhabitants, and it is not unlikely that the whole tribe consists of refugee clans of the surrounding races. Of the Orakzais of the Kohat border the principal tribes are the Lashkarzai (including the Mamuzai and the Ali-sherzai), the Ismailzai, the Mishti, the Sheikhan, and the Ali Khel, the last of which are estimated to number as many as 20,000 souls. The number of the Orakzai of the Kohat border as a whole is put at 149,000.

Tribes of the
Kohat border—
Orakzais.

Tribes of the
Kurram
Agency—
Orakzais.
Chamkannis.

Zaimushts.

Turis.

69. The Orakzai are also represented among the tribes of the Kurram Agency, residing, however, for the most part outside the protected and revenue paying area. They belong to the Massozai section, and are believed to be something over 10,000 in number. Other tribes of the Kurram border are the Chamkannis (15,000) and the Zaimukhts (13,000). The Chamkannis are probably Ghoria Khel Pathans. They were originally residents of the Khurmana Valley, out of which they were driven by the Massuzai Orakzais. The Zaimukht (or Zaimusht) claim to be Tarin Pathans, and are sometimes said to be a Karlarni tribe descended from Hanai, a son of Kais. Within the protected area of the Kurram Agency (population 1901,* 54,271) the Turis are the dominant tribe, whose claim to Pathan origin is sometimes disputed, the view being that they are of Indian extraction.† They differ from most of the surrounding tribes in belonging to the Shia sect of Islam. Bangashes are also common in the protected area of the Kurram. For the purposes of the census of 1911 the total population of the Kurram Agency was estimated to be 98,692 persons.

Tribes of the
Bannu border.

70. The trans-border tribes under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu are not numerous, and were estimated in 1911 to number some 17,854 persons only. They are mainly Wazirs, though a section of the Bhitannis is also included in this jurisdiction.

Tribes of the
Tochi Agency.

71. Wazirs, chiefly of the Utmanzai and Ahmadzai sections, make up the bulk of the tribes on the border of the Tochi Agency, while within the Agency itself the inhabitants are largely Dauris. The total population under the control of the Political Agent was estimated for the last census as being 144,379. The Wazirs are Karlarni Pathans, closely related to the Bangash (a Kohat tribe), and by some accounts to the Bannochi (Bannu) and Daur clans, though this is very doubtful. They are divided into two main branches, the Darwesh Khel and the Mahsuds. The Mahsuds will be dealt with below under the tribes of the Wana Agency. The two main sections of the Darwesh Khel have been stated above. The Utmanzai Darwesh Khel are believed to number some 69,000 persons, the Ahmadzais being considerably weaker (40,000).

Tribes of the
Wana Agency.

72. The Ahmadzai Darwesh Khel (Wazirs) are also represented among the tribes of the Wana Agency, where their numbers are put at about 22,000. More important here are the Mahsud (Wazirs), roughly 55,000 souls, other tribes being the Urmurs (5,000), the Sulaiman Khel (10,000), and the Dotannis (5,000). The Mahsuds claim descent from Wazir's great-grandson, whose name is probably more correctly spelt Mas'aud. Their main divisions are Alizai, Bahlolzai and Shaman Khel, of which the first two are each numerically double the strength of the last. The Mahsuds are extremely democratic in organization, but are a good deal more backward than the Darwesh Khel, many of whom have given up a nomadic life and settled in the Bannu District. The Sulaiman Khel and the Dotannis are Ghilzais, and form part of the Powindah caravans which visit British territory every winter through the Zhob and Gumal Valleys.

The tribes of
the Dera Ismail
Khan border.

73. The tribes of the Dera Ismail Khan border are unimportant in point of numbers, being estimated to amount only to some 19,000 persons in all. They are Bhitannis, Sheranis and Ustaranas, of whom the Bhitannis are numerically the most important. They trace their descent to one Bhatan, a descendant of Kais. The Ustaranas claim a Saiad origin.

8. Changes in the Administration.

74. No changes occurred in the administration. The Hon'ble Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.I.E., remained in charge of the office of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General throughout the year under report.

* The population of the Kurram Valley was enumerated in 1901 on the regular schedule. At the census of 1911 the numbers were estimated only.

† Another version current is that they are of Tajik origin.

9. Frontier Affairs.

75. The Border administration forms the subject matter of a separate report.

10. Condition of the People.

76. The general welfare of the people was satisfactory throughout the year. The harvest was again well above the normal, the area sown being slightly less, and the area harvested slightly more, than last year. The prices of food-grains were generally easier throughout the Province, except in Hazara, where there was a slight rise due to the somewhat inferior results of the rabi harvest. The total value of the trade increased by 10 lakhs, due entirely to imports, which advanced 20 lakhs. There was a slight drop in litigation as compared with the preceding year. The death-rate per *mille* of population from all causes was exceptionally low, decreasing from 26·9 to 23·3, as compared with the average ratio for the past five years, which is 30·4. On the other hand there was a further small drop in the birth-rate of 3 per 1,000. The year was on the whole a decidedly prosperous one.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Realization of the Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for 1910-11.]

Demand and
Collections.

77. *Fixed Land Revenue*.—The fixed land revenue demand for the year 1910-11 fell from Rs. 19,42,222 in 1909-10 to Rs. 18,67,260. The collections amounted to Rs. 18,30,532, a percentage of 98 on the total demand. The collections were on the whole easy and punctual. Of the demand of the year a sum of Rs. 36,872 composed as follows remained unrealised at the close of the year :—

				Rs.
Recoverable	10,880
Irrecoverable	25,992

78. *Suspensions and Remissions*.—No suspensions were granted during the year, but Rs. 11,309 were remitted, Rs. 10,989 on account of damage done to the crops in Peshawar, Kohat and Kurram by floods and hailstorms, and Rs. 320 in Tochi and Dera Ismail Khan.

79. *Fluctuating Land Revenue*.—The demand under this head advanced from Rs. 1,65,083 in the previous year to Rs. 1,71,923. The increase was confined to the Dera Ismail Khan District, where the figure rose from Rs. 1,58,338 to Rs. 1,68,741, and the advance was due to good rain and an abundant supply of water from the hill torrents. Of the total demand Rs. 1,71,668 were collected: it is satisfactory to note that the balance outstanding at the close of the year was only Rs. 255.

80. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue*.—The total demand amounted to Rs. 1,26,598. The collections declined from Rs. 1,40,609 in the preceding year to Rs. 1,24,279. The principal decreases were under the following heads :—

				Rs.
(1) Recovery of cost of settlement from assignees	1,819
(2) Tirni	14,623
(3) Other items	2,138

The difference under (2) is explained by the abolition under the orders of the Government of India of the goat tax in Hazara. The fall under (3) occurred in Bannu, where, although a certain sum on account of frontier remission was forfeited to Government, it was not collected, as the Jani Khel Wazirs concerned migrated to their summer quarters across the border. The balance Rs. 978 is due in the Bannu District.

Coercive
processes for
the collection
of land revenue.

81. The number of coercive processes issued rose from 1,452 last year to 1,984. The increase was most marked in Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu, but no especial significance need be attached to it. The cases in which arrears were realised by sales of moveable property numbered 63 against 40 in 1909-10. The number of processes issued on the application of headmen was 322 against 344 in 1909-10. The decrease, though small, is satisfactory.

82. Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884 during the year amounted to Rs. 1,76,665. Loans under Act XIX of 1883 receded from Rs. 55,305 last year to Rs. 42,690 but those under Act XII of 1884 rose from Rs. 83,511 to Rs. 1,33,975. The excessive rains that fell in Peshawar at the kharif sowing time induced zamindars to apply for loans, and in Kurram the unusual demand was due to damage by hail and to loss of cattle by rinderpest. The amount due during the year (including arrears) was Rs. 1,12,531, i.e. Rs. 95,400 principal and Rs. 17,131 interest. Of this Rs. 1,01,975 were collected. The realisations were satisfactory. The principal outstanding at the close of the year aggregated Rs. 3,83,365.

Advances
under the Land
Improvement
and
Agriculturists
Loans Acts.

2. Surveys and Settlements.

83. No surveys by professional agency or settlements were carried out, but the boundary dispute between the Kohat and Mianwali districts was settled during the year.

3. Land Records.

84. The agricultural element in the Patwari staff is gradually improving, and 372, or 41 per cent., out of the total number of Patwaris are now agriculturists against 345, or 38 per cent., last year: on the other hand the educational efficiency of the Patwari agency is not advancing: out of a total of 900 Patwaris only 280 have passed the Middle School examination and 18 the Entrance or Higher examination as compared with 293 and 22 respectively in the preceding year. All the permanent or officiating Kanungos in the Province, except one Irrigation Kanungo in the Bannu District, possess certificates of efficiency. At the close of the year the number of Kanungo candidates in the Province was 60, of whom 32 were agriculturists. Forty-eight candidates have passed the Entrance or Middle School examination.

Establishment.

85. There were 134,970 mutations for disposal during the year (including 33,156 brought forward from the previous year) against 162,383 in the previous year. Of these 110,914 were attested. The work was again heavy in the Hazara, Peshawar and Bannu districts, which account for 76 per cent. of the disposals. A special Naib Tahsildar was employed in Hazara for six months to clear off arrears, and a special Naib Tahsildar was also deputed to the Peshawar District for the same purpose.

Mutation work.

86. The annual papers and detailed jamabandis were prepared and filed in time in all districts with insignificant exceptions. Out of a total of 761 jamabandis prepared during the year, 157 were checked by Collectors and their Assistants.

Annual records.

4. Wards' Estates.

87. The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards has remained the same as last year. One of the wards, Nawab Allahdad Khan of Dera Ismail Khan, died on 31st August 1911. His eldest son, Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, has been declared his successor. The question as to whether it is still necessary to retain this estate under the superintendence of the Court of Wards is under consideration. The release of Jemadar Fattah Muhammad Khan from the Court's control is also being considered. The arrangements for the instruction of the minor wards at the different schools have not been altered from last year. All are reported to be doing well.

General.

88. The total assets of all the estates amounted to Rs. 1,06,85,482 against Rs. 1,04,85,136 in the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 2,00,346. The enhancement was partly due to investments, but mainly to the inclusion under the head "Assets" of several new items. The total liabilities of all the estates were Rs. 51,873 against Rs. 52,778 in the preceding year.

Assets and
liabilities.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Income and expenditure.

89. The total income of the estates amounted to Rs. 1,55,689 as compared with Rs. 2,27,801 last year. The reason for the fall in income is the non-payment of rent by both the former and the present lessees in the case of one estate, and also to the inclusion in last year's figure of the sale proceeds of Government Promissory Notes worth Rs. 25,000 in the case of another estate. The total expenditure of the estates showed an excess of Rs. 1,06,495 over the figures of the preceding year, being Rs. 2,79,010 as against Rs. 1,72,515. This is explained by the unusual increase under this head of Rs. 1,53,951 in the Mardan estate alone. The chief items which swelled the figures of this estate were :—

- (1) Investment of Rs. 1,30,000 in Government Securities.
- (2) Payment of Rs. 20,000 out of a total promised subscription of Rs. 50,000 to the proposed Islamia College at Peshawar.
- (3) Advance of a loan of Rs. 6,000 to Muhammad Zaman Khan of Mullazai.

The cost of management was Rs. 7,311, giving a percentage of 5.5 on the ordinary income.

5. Revenue and Rent paying classes.

Punjab Land Alienation Act.

90. The working of the Land Alienation Act has continued satisfactory in Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, Section 16 of the Act has been extended to Peshawar and Kohat. The question of extending the whole Act to Kohat has been postponed for the present. The Act is generally popular with the agricultural classes. Only one instance of evasion of its provisions was discovered in the Bannu District, where a mortgage deed was registered in favour of a Hindu non-agriculturist.

Transfers of land.

91. As compared with last year, the number of gifts and exchanges declined from 2,380 to 1,941 and the area transferred from 15,348 acres to 13,498 acres. The total area mortgaged during the year amounted to 45,845 acres and the mortgage money to Rs. 18,17,615 as contrasted with 71,229 acres and Rs. 25,32,812 last year. The area redeemed during the year was 64,305 acres charged with a mortgage debt of Rs. 12,59,953 as against 129,023 acres and Rs. 19,63,528 last year. The area sold during the year amounted to 40,354 acres as against 42,644 acres in the previous year. Only four occupancy tenants were ejected, but the number of ejectments of non-occupancy tenants rose from 552 to 621, though actual ejectments were effected in 340 cases only. Tenants contested their liability to ejectment in 625 cases, of which 77 were decided in their favour.

Transfers by and to agricultural tribes.

92. The areas mortgaged and sold by agricultural tribes during the year amounted to 43,868 acres and 36,282 acres respectively against 42,958 acres and 36,494 acres acquired by them by mortgages and sales. As the result of these transactions there is a net loss of 910 acres in mortgages with a net gain of 212 acres in sales.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

93. The Legislative authorities for the North-West Frontier Province are two :—
Sources of Legislation.

- I.—The Legislative Council of the Governor-General.
- II.—The Governor-General in Executive Council.

2. Course of Legislation.

94. No Act passed by the Legislative Council during the year under review specially concerns this Province.

3. Police.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police Administration Report for 1911 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

95. The number of true cognizable cases reported to the Police during the year was 4,823, an increase of 144 cases on the previous year. Omitting class 6, which consists chiefly of cases of public nuisance, the figures are 3,827, an increase of 511 cases. Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice decreased by 6; serious offences against the person increased by 185; serious offences against property increased by 196. There were in all 357 murders, 71 attempts at murder, 340 cases of grievous hurt, and 102 dacoities or preparations for dacoity. It should be noted that the large figure for murders during the year is largely due to the inception of the "Conciliation Committee" system of dealing with absconders, under which a number returned to have their cases dealt with. The actual number of murders committed during the year was 219, showing a decrease of 40 on the total of murders committed in the previous year.

The increase in homicidal crime of late years has been regrettable. Though no doubt a variety of causes have conduced to this result, there are grounds for supposing that the infrequency with which murder is visited with the death penalty is a serious contributing factor. The drop of 40, however, in murder cases and of 79 in cases of homicidal crime during the year under review, combined with the fact that only the Kohat District (where especial attention should be directed to the enquiries in murder cases) shows an advance on the figure for 1910, afford some grounds for hoping that the turn of the tide has now taken place.

The close supervision noted last year has been continued and extended. Almost every Police Station was inspected four times in the year, and 360 cases were locally investigated by Gazetted Officers. The whole force is practically up to strength, although 155 resignations were accepted from the lower ranks. Recruiting for the grade of Upper Subordinates presented no difficulty, a number of candidates presenting themselves for every vacancy. The percentage of constables with less than 3 years' service, however, is 43, which is still a high figure, though an improvement on that of the previous year (50). Departmental punishments fell from 665 to 573. Dismissals rose in the rank and file from 73 to 90, and fell in the case of Upper Subordinates from 5 to 2.

4. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Criminal Administration Report of the Province for 1911 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

Crime.

96. The table given below shows the fluctuations in each district during the past two years :—

DISTRICT.	Offences reported.		Complaints dismissed <i>in limine</i> .		Cases struck off as false.		Offences admitted to have occurred.		COMPENSATION UNDER SECTION 250, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.			
									Cases.		Amount awarded.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910	1911	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar ...	9,715	9,053	1,264	1,239	171	233	3,280	7,581	60	34	1,030 0 0	990 8 0
Hazara ...	5,149	6,324	2,550	2,978	129	230	2,470	3,116	30	41	469 8 0	716 0 0
Kohat ...	3,348	3,241	379	312	190	160	2,770	2,769	12	17	275 0 0	534 0 0
Bannu ...	3,906	4,344	1,296	1,629	80	82	2,530	2,603	30	55	327 0 0	401 0 0
Dera Ismail Khan.	2,506	2,692	625	581	98	117	1,783	1,994	50	34	400 0 0	443 0 0
Total ...	24,624	25,624	6,114	6,739	668	822	17,842	18,063	182	181	2,501 8 0	3,089 8 0

Strength and work of the Magistracy.

97. The number of criminal courts, excepting those of the Judicial Commissioner and the Sessions Judges, was 114. The number of persons under trial was 36,691, and the number of witnesses examined was 27,021. The average duration of trials was 8 days. District and Additional District Magistrates disposed of 187 cases under their enhanced powers under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Honorary Magistrates disposed of 784 cases sitting singly and 1,359 cases sitting as benches.

General result of criminal trials.

98. Out of 36,691 persons under trial during the year as compared with 37,076 in 1910, the cases of 36,100 persons were disposed of. Of these, 20,130, or 55 per cent., as compared with 51 in 1910, were discharged or acquitted and 15,601 were convicted. In Peshawar the proportion of persons discharged or acquitted rose from 43 to 51, in Hazara from 61 to 65, and in Kohat from 47 to 49. In Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan there was a slight improvement, the percentage of persons acquitted or discharged having fallen from 66 and 72 to 59 and 71 respectively. The average duration was the same as last year, *viz.* 8 days. In 181 cases complainants were ordered to pay compensation amounting to Rs. 3,089-8-0 to the accused persons. Preventive action under the Frontier Crimes Regulation and Criminal Procedure Code was taken against 8,859 persons, and 6,188 persons were ordered to find security.

Sessions Courts.

99. The following statement shows the criminal business disposed of in the two Sessions Courts during the year :—

SESSIONS COURTS.			Sessions cases.		Criminal appeals.		Criminal revisions.	
			1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
Peshawar	63	61	369	321	54	99
Derajat	31	33	144	186	50	49

The percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of was 78 in Peshawar and 81 in Derajat. The average duration of Sessions cases was 26 in Peshawar and 58 days in Derajat. The average duration of appeals was 11 days in Peshawar and 13 days in the Derajat Division.

100. Of 48 persons sentenced to death by the Sessions Courts the Judicial Commissioner confirmed the sentence in 17 cases and commuted it in the case of 25 persons, while 4 accused were acquitted, and in 4 cases the convictions were altered and other sentences imposed. 151 criminal appeals, involving 238 persons, and 164 criminal revisions, involving 258 persons, were also disposed of during the year. The average duration of criminal appeals was 30 days and of revisions 12 days. In appeals the sentences were reversed or modified in the case of 152 persons and enhanced in the case of 7 persons, while in revisions, in the case of 99 persons the sentences were reversed or altered and 8 sentences were enhanced. Judicial Commissioner's Court.

101. District Magistrates disposed of appeals and revisions involving 877 persons. In the case of 215 persons the order of the lower court was reversed or modified, while the sentences on 17 persons were enhanced, and in the cases of 71 persons a new trial or further enquiry was ordered. Sessions Courts similarly had before them 856 persons, in the case of 299 of whom the sentence was reduced or reversed, 7 sentences being enhanced. Other appeals and revisions.

102. The total number of fines imposed amounted to Rs. 1,46,786, of which Rs. 1,14,057 were realized. The number of sentences of whipping passed was 94, of which 4 sentences were under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The percentage on the total number of punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded is 6.1. Punishments.

103. 429 cases were referred to Councils of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The total number of persons tried was 1,246, of whom 467 were convicted. Frontier Crimes Regulation.

5. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Jail of the Province for 1911 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

104. There are in the Province five district jails, in which, with the exception of Peshawar, the accommodation is very limited. There is no central jail, and long-term prisoners are transferred to central jails in the Punjab. General.

105. At the end of the year 1910 there were 1,062 convicts in the provincial jails. During the year 3,350 convicts were admitted, a figure practically the same as in the previous year. After releases and transfers to central jails in the Punjab, there remained on the 31st December 1911, 907 convicts in the provincial jails. Number of prisoners.

106. 5,284 under-trial prisoners were received during the year as compared with 5,255 in the preceding year. On the 31st December 1911, 264 persons remained under trial. 162 civil prisoners as compared with 138 in the preceding year were admitted. Under-trial prisoners.

107. The daily average jail population was 1,484, while the statement of accommodation possible shows that, allowing to each person a superficial area of 79 square yards within the enclosing prison wall, an average population of 1,609 prisoners can be accommodated. The figures of average daily population must, however, be considered along with the fact that from time to time political Daily average Jail population.

considerations necessitate the seizure of large numbers of frontier tribesmen and their detention in jail for varying periods. In such cases the number of prisoners is for the time largely in excess of the jail accommodation, and overcrowding results. The enlargement of the accommodation in the Peshawar Jail is under consideration.

Juvenile prisoners.

108. 32 prisoners under 16 years of age were convicted and admitted to jail. 13 were transferred to the District Jail, Lahore, the Delhi Reformatory being unable to receive any. 70 per cent. of the juveniles were detained in Peshawar Jail, where arrangements have been made to keep them apart from other prisoners both night and day.

Executions.

109. 16 executions were carried out successfully as compared with 15 in the previous year.

Escapes.

110. There were no escapes throughout the year.

Establishment.

111. In 1910 the pay of the Warders of the Jail Department was readjusted so as to make their pay slightly better than Warders serving in the Punjab, from which Province nearly all the Warders in the North-West Frontier Province are recruited. The increase then sanctioned has to a very great extent removed the very great difficulty previously experienced in obtaining suitable recruits. The pay of Warders is now sufficient. When this re-adjustment was effected the question of pay and grading of Head Warders was only partly dealt with. It was not so urgent as the case of the Warders. As a consequence slight alterations are required now to place the Head Warders' pay and grading on a footing which will compare favourably with other provinces.

Discipline.

112. A great improvement took place in the year under review in the matter of jail offences, which fell from 1,479 in the previous year to 899. It should be noted, however, that of the larger figure no less than 700 were warnings. Whipping was awarded in one case only. All convicts eligible to earn remissions did so.

Financial.

113. The total expenditure on guarding and maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 1,11,512, or an average cost of Rs. 79-11-0 as against Rs. 74-8-0 in the previous year. The cash earning of prisoners from jail industries, similarly calculated on the daily average, was Rs. 14-11-0 as against Rs. 5-15-0 in the previous year. The total net cost per head was therefore less than last year, being Rs. 65 as against Rs. 68-9-0. The very large increase in earnings is, however, partly accounted for by more punctual collection of bills outstanding.

Employment of prisoners.

114. The gross profits of manufacturing operations were Rs. 16,416, earned chiefly by paper-making and printing.

Vital statistics.

115. The total admissions into hospital per *mille* of the jail population were 704, the daily average sick 22, and the deaths from all causes 11.44. This is by far the lowest death-rate ever recorded among the Jail population of this Province. No outbreaks of infectious disease occurred.

6. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1911 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

Institutions in Original Courts.

116. The institutions during the year comprised 18,367 suits for money or moveable property and 5,560 title and other suits as against 18,734 and

5,602 in 1910, and were distributed among the districts of the Province as follows :—

DISTRICT.	Population.	Suits for money or moveable property.		Title and other suits.		Total suits.		Increase or decrease.
		1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	
Peshawar ...	865,000	6,032	6,534	2,204	2,177	8,236	8,711	+ 475
Hazara ...	608,028	4,432	3,730	1,587	1,098	6,019	5,435	- 584
Kohat ...	222,600	1,043	2,103	564	610	2,507	2,673	+ 166
Bannu ...	250,068	3,127	3,000	677	665	3,804	3,725	- 79
Dera Ismail Khan ...	256,120	3,200	2,871	570	512	3,770	3,383	- 387
Total ...	2,106,933	18,734	18,867	5,602	5,560	24,336	23,927	- 409

The figures show a slight decrease of 409 cases as compared with the previous year, and of 1,658 as compared with those of the year 1909 (25,585), which constitute the record since the formation of the Province. The decrease is chiefly in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan. The total value of suits in 1911 was Rs. 30,56,166 as compared with Rs. 30,91,499 in 1910. The average value of suits was practically unchanged, being about Rs. 127.

117. Suits for pre-emption show a further decrease from 1,470 to 1,408. The decrease is attributed to better comprehension of the provisions of the Pre-emption Act; but even the present figures are about 550 in excess of those of 1905, the last year before the extension of the Pre-emption Act to this Province, and there is ground for doubt as to the applicability of the Act to the conditions of land tenure on the frontier.

Nature and value of suits.

Matrimonial suits fell from 372 to 335. Suits relating to mortgages rose from 699 to 772. Of these by far the larger part, 521 suits, were brought by mortgagors for redemption. Suits for specific relief numbered 438, and suits for immoveable property 2,470. 18,367 suits were lodged for money or moveable property. Altogether 3,587 suits were instituted for sums not exceeding Rs. 10, and 9,641 for sums not exceeding Rs. 50.

118. The officers employed during the year were:—2 Divisional Judges; 5 District Judges and 3 Sub-Judges with appellate powers; 7 Assistant Commissioners and 15 Extra Assistant Commissioners; 2 Cantonment Small Cause Court Judges; 7 Munsifs; 16 Tahsildars; 3 Naib Tahsildars, and 10 Honorary Civil Judges.

Agency for disposal of civil business.

119. The total number of regular appeals disposed of by the District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers was 541. In the Divisional Courts 952 appeals were disposed of. The average duration of appeals was 25 days in the District Courts and 142 and 66 days respectively in the Divisional Courts of Peshawar and the Dorajat. In 24 per cent. of the cases the order of the lower courts was reversed or modified by the District Courts. In the Divisional Courts the average was 20 per cent.

Appellate work.

120. Out of 20,475 applications for execution 18,591 were disposed of. Of these nearly 29 per cent. were satisfied in full and 13 per cent. in part. The total sum for the realization of which application was made was Rs. 18,25,446, of which Rs. 5,63,081, or 30 per cent., were realized.

Execution of decrees.

121. The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 94 civil appeals of all kinds; in 31 of these the order of the Lower Court was modified or reversed. The average duration of regular appeals was 78 days.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

7. Registration.

[Further details will be found in the Note on the Registration Returns of the North-West Frontier Province, 1911, and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

122. There was a general increase in registration work under all heads. The total number of documents affecting immoveable property rose by 7 per cent. and the value of the property affected by 10 per cent. to 62 lakhs of rupees. Sales and mortgages have both increased, the rise being most marked in the Peshawar District. The total income realized from fees, &c., was Rs. 37,000 as against Rs. 34,000 last year, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 9,200 to Rs. 10,100.

8. District Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of the District Boards for 1910-11 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.]

Working of Boards.

123. The working of the Boards was fairly satisfactory. Six special and 20 ordinary meetings were held. The prescribed number of meetings was held in all districts except Kohat, where only two ordinary meetings were held against the prescribed minimum of four meetings. The average attendance for the whole Province was 50 per cent. against 53 per cent. in the preceding year.

Financial.

124. The total income of all Boards amounted to Rs. 4,12,380 as compared with Rs. 3,64,045, and the expenditure was Rs. 3,65,202 against Rs. 3,58,710 in the previous year.

The main heads of expenditure were (in thousands) :—

	Rs.
Miscellaneous	8
Administration	16
Education	90
Medical Relief	63
Scientific and Veterinary	33
Public Works	118
Contributions	21

The closing balances of all Boards amounted to Rs. 1,89,915 against Rs. 1,26,531 in the previous year.

9. Municipal Administration.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of Municipalities for 1910-11 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.]

Number and nature of Municipalities.

125. The only change which occurred during the year was the conversion of the Municipality of Kulachi in the Dera Ismail Khan District into a Notified Area.

Receipts.

126. The total receipts from rates and taxes amounted to Rs. 3,84,930, of which Rs. 3,78,108 were derived from octroi. Last year's figures were Rs. 3,73,589 and Rs. 3,66,224. The revenue derived from Municipal property and powers, apart from taxation, was Rs. 1,48,901 as compared with Rs. 1,51,724. The receipts from grants and contributions, miscellaneous sources and loans, and extraordinary sources amounted to Rs. 1,29,312, Rs. 18,508 and Rs. 16,135 as against Rs. 79,710, Rs. 8,748 and Rs. 26,338 respectively. The

total receipts were consequently Rs. 6,99,591 as compared with Rs. 6,42,029 in the preceding year.

127. The total expenditure, excluding the "Debt Head" incurred by Municipalities, amounted to Rs. 6,40,878 against Rs. 5,97,175 in 1909-10. The proportions devoted to the several major heads of the service were :—

(1) General Administration	10	per cent.
(2) Public safety	18.4	"
(3) Public instruction	12	"
(4) Public health and convenience	53.5	"
(5) Contributions8	"
(6) Miscellaneous	5.3	"



CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1910-11 and in the Agricultural Statistics of India, Vol. I, Prices and Wages in India, and in the Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Punjab, for the year ending 30th June 1911.]

Agriculture.

128. By far the larger portion of the cultivated area of the Province (1,949,331 acres out of 2,775,769 acres) is entirely dependent on the rainfall. Of the remainder, slightly over half a million acres are protected by canals, and the rest is irrigated from wells or by inundation floods.

The revenue demand is slightly less than Re. 1 per cultivated acre.

The methods of cultivation employed are still in general extremely primitive, but there is good reason to hope that an improvement in this respect will follow the more extended operations of the Tarnab Experimental Farm, which is now in full working order.

Agricultural improvements.

129. Considerable strides have been made at the Tarnab Experimental Farm, which is now fully equipped. Trials were made with a large number of varieties of wheat of the Province and of the Punjab, the outturns averaging almost 20 maunds per acre: the trials established the superiority of three varieties. Gram was also tried,—it is not grown in the Peshawar District,—but the crop was destroyed by the gram caterpillar when approaching maturity. Sugarcane, maize, jowar and cotton, as well as chillies, soy beans, tobacco and other less important kharif crops, were also sown. The Mauritius cane gave good results, American varieties of maize are promising, but the local cotton appears superior to the American varieties that were tried. The soy bean crop failed unaccountably within a few days of maturity, and the cause is being investigated by the Imperial Mycologist. Experiments were made with various kinds of light furrow turning ploughs, but none proved superior to the local country plough. English reapers and winnowers were also used, but it is at present doubtful if these will ever become popular with ordinary zamindars.

The Experimental Seed Farm at Kalu Parangi in Tank, Dera Ismail Khan District, which was started in 1906-07, has now been discontinued. The question of establishing a new farm in rakh Mandra in the same district is under consideration. Hansi cotton seed was obtained by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, and distributed free to leading zamindars for experiments.

Experiments were also made with sugarcane in the Kurram Agency and proved satisfactory. The popularity of this crop is, however, doubtful in the Valley.

2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1910-11, the Report on the Seasons and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1911-12, and the Agricultural Statistics of India, Vol. I.]

Weather.

130. Heavy rains fell in June throughout the Province enabling cultivators in general to make more extensive sowings than usual both on irrigated and unirrigated lands, except in Peshawar and Kohat, where small decreases

occurred in the areas sown. In July the rainfall exceeded the average in all districts except Hazara. In August conditions were similar. Very heavy rain in the hills on the border of Dera Ismail Khan brought about extraordinary floods, which did considerable damage to the standing crops. September and October were almost dry months everywhere.

131. The total area sown in the year under report amounted to 2,782,674 acres, and was 220,286 acres, or 8 per cent., above the normal, but 40,993 acres, or 1 per cent., below the figure of the previous year. The contraction occurred almost entirely in the unirrigated area, which fell from 1,978,892 acres in 1909-10 to 1,935,341 acres. The total area harvested amounted to 2,348,041 acres against 2,346,329 acres in 1909-10 and a normal area of 2,153,107 acres. The failed area was 434,633 acres against 477,338 acres last year and the normal area of 409,281 acres. The distribution of the cropped area between kharif and rabi in the year was 39 and 61 per cent. as compared with 37 and 63 respectively in 1909-10 and 38 and 62 per cent. normal. Of the kharif crop 36 per cent. were irrigated and 64 per cent. unirrigated. The figures for the rabi crops were 27 and 73 per cent. respectively.

General results
of both harvests

132. The total area sown in the kharif amounted to 1,076,252 acres, the highest figure since the formation of the North-West Frontier Province: it exceeded that of the previous kharif and that of the normal standard by 2 and 11 per cent. respectively. The area which failed to yield a crop amounted to 194,715 acres, or 18 per cent. of the total area sown, as compared with 169,588 acres, or 16 per cent. in the preceding year, and 158,239 acres, or 16 per cent., normal. The increase in the failed area occurred mainly in the unirrigated areas of Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan and in the irrigated area of Peshawar. The area harvested was 881,537 acres, or 82 per cent. of the total area sown, showing a small decrease of 426 acres as compared with the figures for the previous kharif. This was, however, 71,760 acres, or 9 per cent. better than the normal area of 809,777 acres. The outturn was generally average in the Province, except in Dera Ismail Khan, where it was below the average in the case of the unirrigated area.

Kharif 1910.

133. The winter rains set in in December, but they were considerably below the average except in Hazara. Good and well distributed rain, however, fell in January 1911 rendering further sowings possible on both irrigated and unirrigated areas. The rainfall in February, though below the normal, was beneficial, and it was succeeded by frequent and general rains in March. The total area sown with rabi crops was 1,706,422 acres against 1,772,116 acres in the previous year and a normal area of 1,594,372 acres, giving 4 per cent. less than the former, but 7 per cent. more than the latter. The failed area amounted to 239,918 acres, or 14 per cent. of the total area sown, against 307,750 acres, or 17 per cent. last rabi, and a normal area of 251,042 acres, or 16 per cent. The matured area was 1,466,504 acres, practically the same as last year, but 9 per cent. better than the normal area. The rabi harvest was on the whole good throughout the Province, except again in Dera Ismail Khan, where the outturn of the unirrigated crops was below the average.

Rabi 1911.

3. Arboriculture and Horticulture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1910-11 and the Provincial Report on Municipalities and District Boards for 1910-11.]

134. The expenditure of Municipalities on arboriculture, horticulture and experimental cultivation rose from Rs. 17,566 to Rs. 20,914, the increase being practically confined to Dera Ismail Khan. District Boards spent Rs. 6,167 on gardens and Rs. 15,123 on arboriculture as against Rs. 4,998 and Rs. 16,007 last year.

Expenditure.

135. Much has been done in the direction of fruit culture at the Tarnab Experimental Farm, and it is confidently expected that several of the superior imported kinds will do excellently in the Province. A wood-wool machine has been imported with the object of improving the packing of fruits for export to Indian markets, and when its advantages are more fully realized, the material will doubtless be generally used.

Fruit culture.

A fruit farm was also inaugurated at Haripur in the Hazara District, a sum of Rs. 5,000 being allotted towards its maintenance. After considerable clearance nurseries of fruit trees imported from Kulu, Simla and other growing centres were planted. Wild olive and cherry seed stones were also collected in the district and sent to the Farm for experimental culture. It is anticipated that these nurseries will be able to supply fruit trees for all the cooler parts of the North-West Frontier Province.

1,667 fruit trees were obtained from the Mahasu orchards and distributed to the districts and Agencies, but as experience has shown that the Mahasu trees are unsuited to the plains of the North-West Frontier Province, the supply has now been discontinued.

4. Forests.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Hazara Forest Division for the year 1910-11 and in the Statistics of British India, Part IV (b)—Finance and Revenue.]

Demarcation and Survey.

136. Repairs were made to 613 pillars. In Bagan Reserve 7 miles of boundary line were cleared of brushwood to a width of 10 feet, and the trees were marked, but not felled during the year. The question of the boundaries of Nuri forest has not yet been settled, largely owing to the frequent changes in the Divisional Officer during the year. Six new 4" survey sheets of the Dungagali and Thandiani Range forests were published during the year. The 4" maps of the division are now complete.

Communications and buildings.

137. Sixteen miles of new paths were constructed as against 27 miles last year. Again more than half consisted of fuel export paths in Khanpur. None of the items call for special remark. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,777 as against Rs. 4,078 last year, the difference being due to there being no large item like the Jabri-Sultanpur road, which last year cost Rs. 2,402. Repairs were made to 73 miles at a cost of Rs. 912 as against 111 miles for Rs. 1,026 last year. The Rest-houses at Naddi and Jabri (Bandi Kiala) were completed, and the Siran Range quarters at Shinkhari were improved and extended at a cost of Rs. 535. The total expenditure on buildings was Rs. 4,389 as compared with Rs. 5,521 last year.

Protection from cattle.

138. The usual concessions of free grazing in the Khanpur and Siran forests were given, except in those areas which had been burnt. In consequence of the exceptional drought and scarcity of fodder the Dungagali Range forests were at the urgent request of the Deputy Commissioner opened to free grazing of horned cattle for a month from the 25th June.

Protection from fire.

139. The expenditure on fire protection was Rs. 2,584 as compared with Rs. 2,756 last year. The money was spent entirely on fire guards and special guards. The wet spring was followed by a spell of exceptionally warm dry weather, and this period was marked by a succession of disastrous fires, which began towards the end of May, raged almost without intermission for a fortnight, and broke out again sporadically up to the end of June. The two ranges affected were Khanpur and Siran, in which the areas burnt were 6,780 and 6,118 acres respectively.

Forest offences.

140. The total number of forest offence cases for the year was 1,182 as compared with 1,004 last year and 957, the average of the last three years. The progressive increase in the number of offences still goes on. There is no doubt that it is in the main due to the increase in the value of forest produce and the decrease in the quantity available outside the reserved forests. The number of "undetected" cases rose from 63 to 74. The number of cases taken into court was 140 as compared with 151 last year and 154, the average of the past three years. The variation is small and calls for no special comment. The number of cases compounded rose from 793 last year to 968 in the year under report.

Major and minor forest produce.

141. The fellings followed the usual course, namely selection fellings of deodar in Kagan and of blue pine, fir and oak in the Galis; and coppice with standard fellings in Bagnotar forest and in Khanpur. Improvement

fellings of all species were carried out in conjunction with the selection fellings; and injured, dead and fallen trees were removed in unregulated fellings for timber and firewood. Podophyllum emodi root was collected departmentally and sold to a firm in Calcutta. The usual leases and permits for grass and grazing were issued. A certain quantity of stone and lime was extracted, principally by contractors for Government works. This item will increase considerably during the next few years in Khanpur owing to the construction of the railway, for which large quantities of lime will be required.

142. The revenue of the year was Rs. 2,30,133 as compared with Rs. 1,26,490 in 1909-10, an increase of Rs. 1,03,643. The revenue was distributed among the major heads as follows:—

	Rs.
Major produce	2,08,793
Minor produce	15,160
Other heads	6,180
Total	2,30,133

Out of the above Rs. 76,000 are on account of the contribution received from the Punjab for timber sold in that Province. No payment on this account was received last year. This timber is the balance remaining from the departmental fellings made in the Siran Range between the years 1906-07 and 1908-09. It is hoped to dispose of the whole of it during the next year.

5. Mines and Quarries.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for 1911-12 (Government Central Printing Office, Simla).]

KOHAT SALT MINES.

143. Compared with the previous year the sales, 534,689 maunds, and issues, 536,254 maunds, of Kohat salt during the year were more by 77,579 and 80,433 maunds respectively. The sales, 338,636 maunds, and the issues, 339,874 maunds, at the Jatta Depôt were greater by 59,949 maunds, or 21.51 per cent., and 61,758 maunds, or 22.21 per cent., respectively, than in 1910-11. The exports to Swat and Tirah increased by 2,034 and 250 maunds respectively. 1,752 maunds were declared for Kabul, of which 1,178 maunds were issued from the Jatta Depôt and 574 from Bahadur Khel. 516,180 maunds were declared for places in British territory, a larger amount by 76,397 maunds than in 1910-11. The exports to Kohat, Bannu, Kurram and Derajat increased by 72,445, 17,782, 3,684 and 4,334 maunds, respectively, while the exports to Peshawar fell off by 15,969 maunds.

144. No accidents occurred at the quarries in the Division during the year. Accidents.

145. 253,750 maunds of Kohat salt were carried by railway into the Peshawar Valley as compared with 159,721 maunds in 1910-11. Of the total quantity of salt issued, 313,085 maunds were removed on carts, an increase of 83,758 maunds on the quantity so removed in 1910-11. This increase was almost entirely due to the facilities afforded for cart traffic by the departmental metalled road connecting the new depôt with the trunk road from Bannu to Kohat. Transport facilities.

6. Manufactures.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Report for 1911 and in the Statistics of British India, Part I—Industrial.]

146. The number of factories working was the same as last year, viz. 4 in the Peshawar District and 1 in the Dera Ismail Khan District, 3 being cotton cleaning and oil pressing, 1 for sugar making, and 1 a flour, ice and soda factory. There have been no particular changes in the systems of working, but the driving power of two factories in Peshawar was raised, in the case of Factories.

Harji Mal's Cotton cleaning factory from 25 to 50 horse power, in that of Kalu Ram Sethi's Cotton cleaning and oil pressing factory from 25 to 55 horse power. The Billas Mills at Dera Ismail Khan have now added the business of cotton cleaning and oil pressing. The sanitary conditions and arrangements in all the four factories in Peshawar are reported to be satisfactory, but the factory at Dera Ismail Khan still requires improvement in this respect, and the attention of its Manager has been drawn to the matter.

7. Trade.

[Further particulars will be found in the Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1911-12.]

General.

147. A radical change was introduced in the system of registration in force in Hazara, the Mangal Post, which was on the wrong side of the principal markets, being replaced from April 1, 1911, by four new posts at Ichrian, Khaki, Balakot and Shinkhari.

The Trade Post Muharrir at Zarkanni in Dera Ismail Khan was withdrawn in February 1912 owing to the removal of the Border Military Police from that post, and has not been replaced up to the close of the financial year.

Volume of trade.

148. The total value of trade has exceeded the high figure recorded last year, being 304 lakhs as against 294 lakhs. The whole of the increase is due to imports, which increased by 20 lakhs, against a fall of 10 lakhs in exports.

The proportion borne by the trade of each country to the total trade of the Province is shown below :—

			1910-11.	1911-12.
Tirah	5	4
Afghanistan	42	35
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	44	48
Buner	2	3
Waziristan	2	4
Kurram	5	6
			100	100

It will be seen that the trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur, Buner, Waziristan and Kurram has been augmented at the expense of Tirah and Afghanistan.

Tirah.

149. There is a falling-off of one lakh from the improved figures of last year, the reduction being entirely in exports, which dropped by Rs. 1,74,000, while the imports rose by Rs. 61,000. The increases in imports were mainly in dyeing materials, hides and skins, while the falling off in exports was chiefly in piece-goods, European and Indian, and in raw cotton. The whole increase noted last year in the export of Indian piece-goods has disappeared, presumably because the large export of last year glutted the local market.

Afghanistan.

150. The trade with Afghanistan remained practically the same as last year in total volume, imports showing an advance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, mainly in fruits, and exports a drop of 3 lakhs. The increase in the fruit import is attributed to the special demand created by the Delhi Durbar. Substantial decreases in exports were noted under the heads ghi, opium, manufactured leather, raw cotton, wheat, and woollen manufactured piece-goods.

The most marked decreases in exports were in the following :—

European piece-goods (13 lakhs), manufactured leather (4 lakhs), refined sugar, Indian twist and yarn, and cattle.

The most prominent increases in exports consisted of—

European twist and yarn (5 lakhs), Indian green tea ($1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs), spices (2 lakhs), hides, brass and copper, and iron.

151. The trade figures for this tract continue to expand, showing an increase in the total volume from 128 lakhs to 144 lakhs. Of this increase 14 lakhs is due to imports and 2 lakhs to exports. The enhancement is, however, mainly due to the establishment of the new posts in Hazara, and the more accurate registration thus effected. The increases in imports are mainly due to ghi ($5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), unmanufactured merchandise ($3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), timber (2 lakhs), hides ($1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs), and fruits. No very remarkable decreases occurred. No special reasons are assigned for the increases in exports, none of which are very considerable, though a small rise in piece-goods (Indian 1 lakh, European Rs. 36,000) may be noted.

152. The trade with Waziristan more than doubled in the year under report, amounting to Rs. 12,55,261 against Rs. 5,76,897 last year. The improvement is attributed to the increased security of the road, the high prices obtainable in British territory, and the employment of large numbers of Mahsuds on the Bannu Railway and other public works. The increase in exports was chiefly under wheat ($1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) and Indian piece-goods (Rs. 56,000), while the increased imports were mainly timber, hides and wool.

There was similarly a marked increase in Kurram, the excess over last year's total amounting to $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The increase was almost entirely due to a large export of European cotton piece-goods, which were nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs better than last year.

The total value of Indian tea (green and black) showed a further remarkable rise, from 6 lakhs to $8\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The increase was almost entirely in green tea, and related mainly to the Afghan trade, which increased in this item by $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

There was again a small rise in the salt export.

8. Public Works.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1911-12.]

153. The control of the Public Works Department work in the North-West Frontier Province and the extent of the charge remained the same as last year.

154. The additions and alterations to Government House, Peshawar, were practically completed. The accommodation is now more suited to the requirements of a Chief Commissioner, whilst the widening of the front verandah has effectively screened off the sun, and the remodelling and white-washing of the house have very materially improved its appearance. The rebuilding of part of the back of Government House, Peshawar, will probably have to be undertaken during the next year or two. This part is badly cracked by earthquakes, and the foundations are probably not satisfactory.

155. In the Khyber the construction of double-storied steel and concrete barracks at Landi Kotal, to improve the accommodation for the indifferently housed and overcrowded garrison, was commenced, and the improvement of the Khyber roads was continued. The Mullagori road was kept in good order ready for emergencies.

In the Peshawar and Nowshera districts the most interesting features were the commencement of the construction of the Government Experimental Farm buildings at Tarnab and the renewal of work on the Shahbaz Garhi-Swabi road after its suspension for over two years.

In the Derajat District the political situation in the spring of 1912 and the concentration of troops at Tank necessitated a certain amount of work, and the project for the Paharpur road was taken up, Government sanction for colonisation having been received.

156. The expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 22,54,641 compared with Rs. 20,44,352 and Rs. 20,56,457 in the two former years. The Public Works Department expenditure in this Province will rise during the next few years. The roads cannot always be retolled as often as they should be owing to a shortage of steam rollers, which have been ordered.

At the same time the extension of irrigation and the opening up of communications for revenue purposes through well cultivated land occasion increased original and recurring expenditure, whilst the building and road making work in connection with the Border Military Police Reorganisation are expected to entail an expenditure of several lakhs of rupees.

Communica-
tions.

157. In view of the approaching opening of the Serai Kala-Havelian Railway branch and the probable influx of a large volume of cart traffic from Kashmir on to the Hazara Grand Trunk Road, the improvements to this road which were commenced in 1908 were expedited, and will be still more rapidly pushed on during 1912-13.

Works in
detail.

158. The following statement shows the work done in detail :—

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Peshawar District.

The following works were practically completed :—

Additions and alterations to Government House, Peshawar.

The following works were entirely completed :—

Project for new Civil buildings, Peshawar.

House for the Anglican Chaplain, Peshawar.

Increasing the accommodation of the Peshawar Jail.

Barracks for 52 convicts and 50 under-trial prisoners.

Experimental Farm buildings at Lalla.

The following works were in progress :—

Normal and Model School, Peshawar.

Reconstruction of the Provincial Rest House, Cherat.

New Police Station, Peshawar Cantonment.

Half-company double-storied barrack in the fortified serai, Landi Kotal.

Nowshera District.

The following works were practically completed :—

(i) Bungalow for the Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda.

(ii) Quarters for the Political Agent, Malakand.

The following works were in progress :—

Assistant Commissioner's Court-house, Charsadda.

Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court and Malkhana, Mardan.

Project for accommodation for the Police at Risalpur.

New tahsil, Nowshera—commenced.

Kohat District.

The following works were completed :—

Quarters for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, compounder and menial staff of the Samana Rifles Hospital at Hangu.

New Court-house for the Assistant Commissioner, Hangu.

House for the Assistant Commissioner, Kohat—practically completed.

Bannu District.

The following work was completed :—

Transport Lines, Miramshah.

The following was in progress :—

New Police Lines, Bannu.

Derajat District.

The following work was practically completed :—

Tanks for 14 days' water storage, Gomal posts.

Abbottabad District.

The following work was completed :—

Improvements to District Court buildings, Abbottabad.

CIVIL COMMUNICATIONS.

Peshawar District.

The following works were completed :—

Widening the North Khyber road in the full cutting above Fort Maude.

Shore protection near Shah Alum boat bridge.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 6,198 was sanctioned for the supply of certain boat bridge materials and Rs. 6,000 allotted. This estimate was completed.

The following works were in progress :—

Metalling road from Shabkadr to Matta Moghal Khel.

Metalling road from Peshawar to Dilazak.

Completing metalling of Peshawar-Shabkadr road from Nagoman to Shabkadr.

An expenditure of Rs. 3,000 was incurred on payment of compensation for the land taken up.

Nowshera District.

The following works were in progress :—

Metalling Mardan-Shamshi road.

Widening Mardan-Shahbaz Garhi road.

Metalling road from Shahbaz Garhi to Swabi.

Metalling road from Railway Station Jehangira to boat bridge.

Kohat District.

The following works were carried out :—

Improvement of Karak-Banda Daud Shah road.

Metalling miles 4 to 7 Thal-Parachinar road.

Bannu District.

Nil.

Derajat District.

The following was completed :—

Motor launch for the conveyance of passengers and mails across the River Indus at Dera Ismail Khan.

The following work was in progress :—

Water supply, Dera Ismail Khan-Pezu road at Yarrik.

The bridge-of-boats over the River Indus at Dera Ismail Khan was maintained at a cost of Rs. 40,311. The bridge was put up on the 5th October 1911 and dismantled on the 30th April 1912. The North-Western Railway Ferry Steamer continued working over the river under the management of the Railway. A sum of Rs. 15,543 for ordinary maintenance and Rs. 11,639 for special repairs were debited by the Railway.

Debits for charges against Provincial funds on account of the North-Western Railway, Lakki-Pezu extension, were received, and this extension has progressed considerably.

Abbottabad District.

The following works were completed :—

Replacing old timber bridges on Hazara Trunk Road by girders or masonry arches.

Improving the portion of the Hazara Trunk Road between miles 35, 36 and 38 near Garhi Habibullah.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Abbottabad District.

Pipe line from new source of supply to Nathiagali existing reservoir.

CONTRIBUTION WORKS.

Derajat District.

New aqueduct over the Kirani Nullah.

An expenditure of Rs. 11,892 was incurred during the year. Total expenditure on the work was Rs. 67,406 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 64,303.

9. Irrigation.

[Further details will be found in the Administration Report of the Canals in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1911-12 and in the Statistics of British India, Part III—Commercial Services.]

Irrigated area. 159. The total irrigated area of the Province was 655,136 acres for the year under report, an increase of 10,000 acres over the figures of the previous year. Of this amount 429,246 acres were irrigated by privately owned canals and 225,890 acres by Government canals. The increase was mainly confined to the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu districts, and was due to improved irrigation from the Paharpur Canal and to good supplies from the hill torrents.

Privately owned canals. 160. The privately owned canals maintained their strong financial position, all Canal Clearance Funds having a good balance, although Rs. 35,350 were spent in reconstruction of dams in the Dera Ismail Khan District. In spite of this unusual charge, the closing balance of the fund in this district exceeded Rs. 40,000.

161. The most important of the irrigation works owned by Government,—the Upper Swat River Canal,—which is still under construction, made good progress during the year. The total amount expended was Rs. 30,41,452. More than half the earthwork has been completed. In the Malakand tunnel a length of 2,647 feet was completed, making a total to the end of the year of 4,656 feet. The total length of the tunnel when finished will be 11,000 feet. The Lower Swat River Canal irrigated 157,650 acres during the year, being 1,287 acres more than last year. The expenditure on Capital Account, extensions and improvements, and maintenance and repairs amounted to Rs. 81,009, and the operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 4,16,915, excluding interest, giving a profit of 9·73 per cent. on the capital invested.

162. The Kabul River Canal irrigated 42,304 acres, or rather more than 2,000 acres more than last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 66,340, and the operations during the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 48,646, excluding interest, or 4·60 per cent. on the capital invested.

163. The Paharpur Canal irrigated 25,206 acres, being an increase over the area irrigated last year of 1,285 acres. The realizations amounted to Rs. 24,510 against Rs. 15,861 last year. Proposals for improving the working of the canal of a more extensive nature than those mentioned in last year's report are now under consideration. A contoured survey has been made during the year.



CHAPTER V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A. Gross Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1911-12.]

164. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of Revenue for 1910-11 and 1911-12. The figures of receipt and expenditure do not include opening and closing balances :—

HEADS.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		CLOSING BALANCE.	
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenue (Civil) ...	46,57,275	46,14,418	90,30,495	1,02,33,925
Local Funds ...	9,40,838	8,88,967	8,68,607	9,16,131	4,59,548	4,32,384
Municipal Revenue ...	8,76,442	9,36,031	8,33,450	8,24,316	3,49,101	4,60,846
Total ...	64,74,555	64,39,416	1,16,32,492	1,19,74,372	8,08,649	8,93,230

B. Provincial Revenue and Finance.

165. Details of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure are shown below:—

REVENUE.	1910-11.	1911-12.	EXPENDITURE.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,82,731	20,83,373	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	29,207	19,945
II.—Opium ...	22,007	20,544	2.—Assignments and Compensations.	18,316	17,819
III.—Stamps ...	5,02,016	5,69,412	3.—Land Revenue ...	5,88,324	6,03,764
V.—Excise ...	2,78,194	3,16,143	6.—Stamps ...	22,455	21,953
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,013	2,773	7.—Excise ...	12,472	14,602
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,38,084	1,43,556	10.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,079	1,376
IX.—Forests ...	2,05,342	1,58,171	11.—Forests ...	72,492	89,415
X.—Registration ...	33,941	40,683	12.—Registration ...	9,519	10,557
XII.—Interest ...	17,692	16,246	18.—General Administration ...	3,15,663	3,08,035
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,21,610	1,10,253	19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	5,70,203	5,79,484
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	22,979	24,908	19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	1,31,817	1,47,292
XVII.—Police ...	1,11,774	22,980	20.—Police ...	15,59,816	16,36,419
XIX.—Education ...	676	848	22.—Education ...	1,61,796	1,60,938
XX.—Medical ...	620	96	23.—Ecclesiastical ...	38,164	38,593
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	83	872	24.—Medical ...	1,67,209	1,48,597
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	17,704	19,420	25.—Political ...	32,14,115	30,56,926
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	14,070	18,008	26.—Scientific, &c. ...	88,319	79,338
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,30,701	1,43,547	27.—Territorial, &c. ...	60,206	63,444
XXIX.—Major Works ...	7,63,302	7,86,375	29.—Superannuation, &c. ...	1,22,001	1,35,153
XXX.—Minor Works	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	83,190	62,738
XXXI.—Civil Works ...	1,41,736	1,37,210	32.—Miscellaneous ...	1,04,304	29,550
			33.—Famine Relief
			42.—Major Works ...	3,15,664	7,60,760
			43.—Minor Works ...	90,069	39,089
			45.—Civil Works ...	21,53,735	21,87,793
Total ...	46,57,275	46,14,418	Total ...	99,30,495	1,02,33,925
SALT DEPARTMENT	5,34,503	SALT DEPARTMENT	78,856
GRAND TOTAL ...	46,57,275	51,49,221	GRAND TOTAL ...	99,30,495	1,03,12,781

C. Local Funds.

166. The accounts of the Funds, with the exception of those of the Famine Fund, continue to be audited on the spot by a staff of peripatetic auditors, and the Examiner's audit reports are regularly submitted for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

District Funds.

There are five such funds, one in each district. Their transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hazara	22,758 8 11	75,673 15 10	98,432 8 9	61,277 0 0	37,155 8 9
Peshawar	81,660 3 7	1,69,443 13 4	2,51,104 0 11	1,82,969 14 3	68,134 2 8
Kohat	14,025 11 8	33,787 12 9	50,813 8 5	45,449 11 10	5,363 12 7
Bannu	33,874 11 9	50,315 1 6	84,189 13 3	55,356 0 1	28,833 13 2
Dera Ismail Khan	34,256 10 8	56,975 0 0	91,231 10 8	60,672 9 6	30,559 1 2
Total	1,86,575 14 7	3,89,195 11 5	5,75,771 10 0	4,05,725 3 8	1,70,046 6 4

The actual total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,89,195-11-5 as compared with Rs. 4,30,640-15-11 during the previous year; while the total payments amounted to Rs. 4,05,725-3-8 as compared with Rs. 3,77,901-15-10 during the last year.

The expenditure has on the whole and subject to the remarks made in individual Audit Notes been incurred on objects authorised by Act XX of 1883 of the Punjab Government and the rules and orders thereunder.

Cantonment Funds.

There are nine such funds. Their transactions compared with the previous year are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad	2,937 10 8	30,517 2 11	33,454 13 7	30,164 9 11	3,290 3 8
Peshawar	25,522 6 7	1,22,290 15 7	1,47,813 6 2	1,31,386 3 5	16,427 2 9
Nowshera	5,669 6 7	69,650 8 1	75,319 14 8	70,229 2 10	5,090 11 10
Mardan	9,106 10 7	9,389 7 3	12,496 1 10	9,509 11 11	2,986 5 11
Cherat	1,997 10 11	9,117 3 4	11,114 14 3	8,789 14 8	2,325 15 7
Kohat	9,095 8 5	30,782 12 5	39,878 4 10	37,465 10 7	2,412 10 3
Edwardsabad	479 3 7	41,873 8 5	42,352 12 0	34,188 2 3	8,164 9 9
Dera Ismail Khan	2,350 3 8	29,151 9 8	31,501 13 4	30,697 15 0	808 14 4
Risalpur	30,388 15 5	29,661 8 2	60,050 7 7	44,519 4 8	15,531 2 11
Total (1911-12)	81,547 12 5	1,72,434 11 10	2,53,982 8 3	2,06,949 11 3	57,032 13 0
Total (1910-11)	80,551 5 7	3,86,480 6 9	4,67,031 12 4	3,85,483 15 11	81,547 12 5

Cantonment Hospital Funds.

There are three such funds in the North-West Frontier Province, and their transactions, compared with those of the previous year, are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Total.			Payments.			Closing Balance.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Peshawar	7,050	2	9	7,050	2	9	7,050	2	9
Nowshera	26	14	9	5,702	2	6	5,729	1	3	5,572	8	3	156	0	0
Cherat	24	8	0	1,916	1	7	1,940	9	7	1,940	9	7
Total (1911-12) ...	51	6	9	14,668	6	10	14,719	13	7	14,563	4	7	156	0	0
Total (1910-11) ...	120	6	0	* 16,261	10	1	16,382	0	1	* 16,330	9	4	51	6	9

* Differs from the accounts by Rs. 4,291-14-6 on account of a misclassification; the balance is, however, unaffected.

Town and Bazar Funds.

The Hill Location and Sanitary Fund in the Hazara District and Parachinar Bazar Fund in the Kurram District are the only funds under this head. The latter was started during the year 1910-11 under orders contained in the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 688-A., dated the 6th February 1911. The transactions of both the funds for the year under report, as compared with the preceding year, are given in the table below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Total.			Payments.			Closing Balance.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Hill Location and Sanitary Fund.</i>															
1910-11	1,900	7	5	829	0	8	2,729	8	1	537	3	8	2,192	4	6
1911-12	2,192	4	5	1,536	8	0	3,728	12	5	612	7	0	3,116	5	5
<i>Parachinar Bazar Fund.</i>															
1910-11	2,717	8	10	2,717	8	10	616	8	6	2,101	0	4
1911-12	2,101	0	4	9,724	3	9	11,825	4	1	8,159	0	0	3,666	4	1

Medical and Charitable Funds.

The Lady Minto Swat Hospital Fund in the Malakand Agency is the only fund of this description. It was converted into a Local Fund under orders contained in the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 3316-A., dated the 15th June 1910. The income of the fund is derived from the rent of shops, and is utilised in the maintenance of the male and female hospital. The receipts and payments of the fund during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,811-2-10 and Rs. 9,992-15-8 respectively. It closed with a balance of Rs. 467-14-0.

Police Funds.

These are branches of the Police Remount Fund under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. Their transactions are shown in the sub-joined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Total.			Payments.			Closing Balance.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Peshawar	4,254	7	2	8,275	9	0	7,530	0	2	4,504	15	6	8,025	0	8
Hazara	—1,314	13	6	794	7	3	—520	6	3	960	3	0	—1,480	9	3
Kohat	1,140	3	3	1,082	11	5	2,172	14	8	1,220	2	0	952	12	8
Bannu	—255	15	9	1,224	8	0	968	8	3	730	3	0	238	5	3
Dera Ismail Khan ...	—802	13	6	589	6	5	—273	7	1	920	3	0	—1,193	10	1
Total (1911-12) ...	2,060	15	8	6,916	10	1	9,877	9	9	8,335	10	6	1,541	15	3
Total (1910-11) ...	2,161	4	6	6,853	15	2	9,015	3	8	6,054	4	0	2,960	15	8

Public Works Funds.

These funds, known as the Canal Clearance Funds, exist in three districts. Their transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.		Receipts.		Total.		Payments.		Closing Balance.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Peshawar ...	71,899	12 5	35,466	5 1	1,07,366	1 6	33,574	3 0	73,791	14 6
Bannu ...	64,743	4 3	19,234	9 0	83,977	13 3	10,654	11 9	73,323	1 6
Dera Ismail Khan ...	27,339	9 11	9,189	3 10	36,528	13 9	9,346	13 4	27,182	0 5
Total (1911-12) ...	1,63,982	10 7	63,890	1 11	2,27,872	12 6	53,575	12 1	1,74,297	0 5
Total (1910-11) ...	1,33,828	5 2	70,255	3 4	2,04,093	8 6	40,110	13 11	1,63,982	10 7

Agror Accumulation Fund.

The nature of this fund has been explained in previous reports. The sum of Rs. 50,000 on account of the surplus balance of the Agror Estates has been invested in Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. The interest on this investment is credited to this fund.

The opening balance was Rs. 2,828-15-3, the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,745-10-0 as compared with Rs. 1,764-14-0 in the previous year, and the payments to Rs. 2,082-4-7 against Rs. 3,508-6-8; the closing balance was Rs. 2,492-4-8.

Famine Fund.

This fund exists only in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There were no transactions during the year. It opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 181-8-0.

Chaukidari Clothing Fund.

This fund exists in the Hazara District only and was started in the year 1906-07. It opened with a balance of Rs. 106-15-6. There were no receipts during the year, while the payments amounted to Rs. 106-15-6. It closed without any balance.

Saddana or Embankment Fund.

This fund exists in the Dera Ismail Khan District and was sanctioned in the year 1906-07. The opening balance was Rs. 14,369-4-9; the receipts amounted to Rs. 21,043-12-3 and the payments to Rs. 16,028-0-3. It closed with a balance of Rs. 19,385-0-9. In the previous year the receipts and payments amounted to Rs. 20,696-6-11 and Rs. 36,375-0-4 respectively.

Municipal Funds.

These are sub-divided into Municipalities proper and Notified Areas. There are altogether 7 Municipalities and 7 Notified Areas in the North-West Frontier Province. The Tank Municipality in the Dera Ismail Khan District was converted into a Notified Area during the year under report.

Their transactions are as noted below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.		Receipts.		Total.		Payments.		Closing Balance.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Municipalities ...	3,23,025	13 3	8,89,236	11 5	12,12,262	8 8	7,87,470	8 10	4,24,791	15 10
Notified Areas ...	20,075	7 6	46,824	1 7	72,899	9 1	36,845	8 2	36,054	0 11
Total (1911-12) ...	3,43,101	4 9	9,36,060	13 0	12,85,162	1 9	8,24,316	1 0	4,60,846	0 9
Total (1910-11) ...	3,06,109	15 2	8,76,441	10 0	11,82,551	9 2	8,33,450	4 5	3,49,101	4 9

All the Municipalities and Notified Areas bank with the Government treasuries, and opened and closed with credit balances.

The Nowshera Kalan Notified Area in the Peshawar District failed to maintain the minimum limit of 10 per cent. of the receipts for the year, the total receipts amounting to Rs. 2,216-15-6 and the closing balance being Rs. 142-10-6.



CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. DETAILS OF CENSUS.

(Census of March 10th, 1911.)

167. The recent Census (of 1911) was the sixth which the districts included in the North-West Frontier Province have undergone since the advent of British rule. Previous enumerations, carried out on the 31st December 1854 and 1st January 1855, on the 10th January 1868, on the 17th February 1881, on the 26th February 1891 and on March 1st, 1901, were conducted under the orders of the Government of the Punjab. The North-West Frontier Province was established under the Proclamation of October 25th, 1901, and the Census of 1911, which was taken on the night of March 10th, was accordingly the first to be carried out since the Province possessed a separate existence.

Successive enumerations.

168. The total population of the Province in 1911 was 3,819,027 persons. Of these, however, 1,622,094 were the population, as estimated, of the trans-frontier area. In 1901 the inhabitants only of certain limited areas trans-border, together with the troops and others found in cantonments and posts situated beyond the administrative frontier, were enumerated; and the total thus obtained (83,962) is not one which can be compared with that arrived at in the course of the operations of 1911. In 1891 and in earlier years (except for a small number of troops enumerated in 1881 in the Khyber Pass) the trans-frontier area of the Province was omitted entirely from the scope of Census operations. No information is, therefore, available on which to base a consideration of the movement of population for areas beyond the five British districts.

Movement of population in the trans-border area unknown.

169. The statement printed in the margin shows the variation of population since 1855, with the percentage of increase in each inter-censal period, in the British territory included in the Province. The figures for the enumerations prior to 1881 are not entirely trustworthy, for the operations of 1881 were the first to be conducted with the care and accuracy which mark Census operations in India to-day. But it is evident that the growth of population up to the year 1891 was very rapid, and is largely responsible for the 92 per cent. increase which has taken place since 1855. We have here a natural result of the spread of tranquillity and public confidence which followed annexation, a tranquillity and a confidence which were in marked contrast to the conditions prevailing

Movement of population in the British districts.

Population of the districts of the Province.		
Year.	Population.	Percentage of increase.
1855	1,141,047	...
1868	1,339,566	17
1881	1,575,943	17
1891	1,857,519	17
1901	2,041,534	9
1911	2,196,933	7
	...	92

during the short period of Sikh rule, and the disturbances to which it succeeded. Since 1891, as the land capable of cultivation has been taken up, and the effects of the anarchy of the earlier period have subsided, the rate of increase naturally declined to 9 per cent. for the period 1891—1901 and to 7 per cent. for the decade preceding the year 1911.

170. Of the total population of the Province only 7 per cent. were recorded in 1911 as residing in towns as compared with 12 per cent. in 1901. It is not, however, to be supposed that there has been the general exodus from

Towns.

the towns which these figures would imply, or that the number of places treated as towns in 1911 was fewer than those so dealt with in 1901. The reason, of course, lies in the great addition to the total population caused by the inclusion in 1911 for the first time of an estimate of the total population of agencies and tribal areas. In the districts of the Province the urban population amounts now to 13 per cent. of the whole.

The fact that the ratio borne to the whole by the urban population is so high is largely due to the existence of the numerous cantonments situated in the Province. Of the total urban population, no less than 70,254 persons, or between one-fourth and one-fifth of the whole, reside in cantonments. In other words nearly one-quarter of the population concentrated in towns does not represent any spontaneous desire for town life on the part of inhabitants of the Province, but merely the fact that strategical considerations have led to the massing of large bodies of troops along the frontier. And while the urban population has increased since 1901 by 12 per cent., this result is largely due to the treatment of new areas as urban and to the comparatively rapid growth of cantonments. If we allow for variations due to either cause, it will be found that the population of towns has increased by 3 per cent. only in the last decade, or half the rate of growth in the rural population of the Province.

19 areas (some of which included a cantonment as well as a muni-

Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of—			
20,000 and over	10 000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.
621	170	180	49

cipal area) were treated as urban at the Census of 1911. The marginal statement shows the distribution of the urban population according to the size of the towns in which they live. Only one town, Peshawar, contains a population of over 50,000. Its total population amounts to 97,935, of whom 74,062 reside in the municipal and 23,873 in the cantonment area. Three towns, viz. Dera Ismail Khan, Nowshera

and Kohat, each possess, with their neighbouring cantonments, between 20,000 and 40,000 inhabitants. The remainder all have populations of less than 20,000. The average population per town is 15,356. The growth of Peshawar since 1901 has been trifling (from 95,147 to 97,935); but there is reason to suppose it would have been larger had there not been a considerable exodus of Hindus at the time of the recent Census due to fears of a collision between Hindus and Muhammadans as a result of the *Bara Wafat* and the *Holi* falling on the same day.

Villages.

171. The 'village' of the last Census, as on previous occasions, was the

Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with a population of—			
5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
45	278	465	211

revenue village. The number of villages shown in the Census statistics is 3,033, a slight decrease since 1901, due to the readjustment of estates in the course of Settlement operations. The marginal statement shows the distribution of the rural population in villages arranged according to size.

The average number of persons residing in each village is 628, but as there is no necessary connection between the census and the residential village, the figures are not very informing. The Census results are, however, probably correct in suggesting that the district which has proportionately the greatest number of very large villages (5,000 inhabitants and over) is Kohat, and that Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan all possess relatively large numbers of small ones (under 500 inhabitants).

Distribution over area.

172. Taking the Province as a whole, the pressure of the population on the soil is light, amounting to only 98 persons per square mile. This figure has, however, no great significance. Nearly two-thirds of the area are taken up by the trans-border tract, for which we have only an estimate of population, while a large proportion of the 25,500 square miles which are included in it consist of

uninhabited and unculturable waste. We have no figures for the inhabited and cultivated area of this portion of the Province, and the real density of the population cannot therefore be calculated. The figure arrived at by dividing the area by the estimated population is 63 persons per square mile, but in the more favoured portions the pressure of the population is much greater. In British territory the mean density per square mile is now 161 as compared with a figure of 141 ten years ago. The Peshawar District has the densest population (332 persons per square mile); the least densely inhabited district is Dera Ismail Khan, where only 74 persons are to be found per square mile. Kohat has a not very much higher figure (82). In Bannu the figure is 149, and in Hazara 207. Looking at the statistics for the cultivated area only, the pressure of the population on each square mile of cultivation is highest in Hazara (856). In Peshawar the corresponding figure is 607, and in Dera Ismail Khan it is as low as 302.

173. There has been a large increase since 1901 in the number of houses in existence in the Province, and the average number of persons per house in the Province as a whole (British territory) is now 5 as compared with a figure of 6 ten years ago. The decrease in the average size of households in part, however, reflects merely a change in the instructions issued at the censuses of 1901 and 1911 respectively, and there is no reason to suppose that the size of the family tends to decrease. The largest households are found in Bannu, where the average number of persons per house is 5.5. The lowest figure is found in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, in both of which districts it is 4.7. It will be seen therefore that there are no great differences in conditions in this respect in different areas of the Province.

174. The statement in the margin shows the proportion of persons in the districts of the Province born outside the area of enumeration. The extra-district born are most numerous proportionately in Dera Ismail Khan, where the figures are largely influenced by the annual Powindah migration, the effects of which are clearly apparent at a census taken before the close of the cold weather. The figures for Peshawar and Kohat are considerably affected by the winter immigration of graziers from tribal territory, while Peshawar, as being the head-quarters of the Province, attracts a large number of immigrants from the east as well as from the west. The largest body of immigrants to British territory (54,4 *) comes from the trans-frontier area of the Province. A slightly smaller one (52,0 *) finds its way from countries outside India, mainly Afghanistan. Contiguous districts of the Punjab and Kashmir contribute 33,9 * persons to the actual population of the Province (British territory), and non-contiguous parts of other Provinces 44,1 * more. The largest number of immigrants from the trans-frontier area of the Province (29,3 *) is found in Peshawar, which district also attracts the largest number of persons from other provinces and States in India (39,2 *). From countries outside India (in this case Afghanistan), on the other hand, the largest stream of immigration is directed to Dera Ismail Khan (21,2 *).

District, &c.	Number per <i>mille</i> of population born outside the area shown.
Total districts ...	84
Hazara ...	30
Trans-border districts ...	107
Peshawar ...	107
Kohat ...	115
Bannu ...	74
Dera Ismail Khan ...	164

territory, while Peshawar, as being the head-quarters of the Province, attracts a large number of immigrants from the east as well as from the west. The largest body of immigrants to British territory (54,4 *) comes from the trans-frontier area of the Province. A slightly smaller one (52,0 *) finds its way from countries outside India, mainly Afghanistan. Contiguous districts of the Punjab and Kashmir contribute 33,9 * persons to the actual population of the Province (British territory), and non-contiguous parts of other Provinces 44,1 * more. The largest number of immigrants from the trans-frontier area of the Province (29,3 *) is found in Peshawar, which district also attracts the largest number of persons from other provinces and States in India (39,2 *). From countries outside India (in this case Afghanistan), on the other hand, the largest stream of immigration is directed to Dera Ismail Khan (21,2 *).

175. Emigrants from the Province (British territory) only amount to 29 per *mille* of the actual population. Immigrants on the other hand make up as much as 84 per *mille*. The Province therefore gains by migration far more than it loses. The greatest body of emigrants, as is only natural, was enumerated in the Punjab, where they number 35,271 persons. The next largest stream of emigration (11,488 persons) takes its way to Kashmir, but the bulk of the persons concerned were born in the neighbouring district of Hazara. 6,870 natives of the Province were found in 1911 in Bombay and 4,080 in Baluchistan, where they were no doubt mainly composed of men serving in regiments stationed in that Province. The district from which emigration is most common

is Hazara, emigrants from which amounted in 1911 to 46 per *mille* of the population enumerated in the district. Emigrants from Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan are also comparatively numerous (36 per *mille* of the actual population of the district in each case). Bannu possesses the most home-keeping population of any of the districts of the Province, only 22 persons per *mille* going to seek their fortune in areas outside it. It is to be noticed that Hazara alone of the districts of the Province loses by migration more than it gains; for every 1,000 of the population there are 16 more emigrants from it than immigrants to it.

The migration with which we are here concerned is largely temporary or seasonal in its nature, as is shown by the small proportion of females to males found both among immigrants and among emigrants. Among immigrants from areas contiguous to the Province there are only 52 females per 100 males, and among immigrants from other places the proportion of females is as low as 41 for every hundred males. For every hundred male emigrants to areas marching with the districts of the Province 64 females leave their homes, and among emigrants to areas not contiguous to the Province only 29 females accompany every 100 males.

The ages of the people.

176. The returns of age recorded in the Census schedules are so in-

Religion.	MEAN AGE.	
	Males.	Females.
Muhammadans	24.1	23.5
Hindus	25.5	23.8
Sikhs	25.8	24.0

accurate that it is impossible to base any authoritative conclusions upon the age statistics. The statement in the margin* shows the average age of the population of each main religion enumerated in the districts of the Province. The inference which is suggested by the figures—*viz.* that the lives of males tend to be longer than those of females—is probably in agreement with the actual facts; but that Hindus live longer than Muhammadans and Sikhs than either cannot be inferred. That the mean age of the Sikh and Hindu population is relatively high is due to the fact that both communities consist largely of immigrants, among whom children are not commonly to be found. How large a proportion of the Hindu and Sikh population was born outside the districts of the Province is shown by the marginal † statement. The mean age of the population as a whole has tended to rise since 1881.

facts; but that Hindus live longer than Muhammadans and Sikhs than either

Religion.	IMMIGRANTS PER 1,000.	
	Males.	Females.
All religions	84	
Hindus	320	159
Sikhs	477	169

Both for males and females it is higher now than in 1901 or in 1891. In the case of males it is also higher now than in 1881; in the case of females it has fallen slightly, from 23.6 years in 1881 to 23.5 at the last Census. The figures suggest that an improvement in the material welfare of the people is having its natural result in an increase of longevity.

The civil condition of the people.

177. Taking the population of all ages marriage is comparatively rare in the North-West Frontier Province, as the figures printed in the margin show. The figures for all areas are, according to the Census of 1901, those for the last census in areas other than the North-West Frontier Province not being yet available. It will be seen that in regard to the universality of marriage conditions in the North-West Frontier Province resemble those of England more nearly than those of India as a whole. This result is chiefly due to the age at which marriage takes place, child marriage in the

Area.	Number of all ages who have been married per 1,000 of the sex concerned.	
	Males.	Females.
India	508	656
Berar	604	746
United Provinces	550	692
Central Provinces	588	651
Bengal	523	682
Punjab	470	625
Madras	448	610
North-West Frontier Province	418	546
England	380	404

Province being virtually unknown. It is also in part to be attributed to the absence of Hindu sentiment, which makes marriage a religious duty. In view of the deficiency of females it is interesting to notice that, even among adults, spinsters are relatively more common in the North-West Frontier Province than in other Indian areas.

178. One reason of this is undoubtedly to be found in the fact that widow remarriage is the rule rather than the exception. Out of females of all ages in the Province only 1 in 9 is widowed, whereas in the total female population of India widows amount to 1 in 6. As is to be expected, widows are relatively more numerous among Hindus in the Province than among Muhammadans. But they are, proportionately, considerably less common than among Hindu females in India as a whole. We see here one result of the Muhammadan environment in which our Hindus live. Even among Hindus child marriage is virtually unknown, and widow remarriage, though regarded with disfavour, is not prohibited by all castes. The Hill Brahmans of Hazara in particular have no objection to the practice, but hold that the marriage should be, if possible, with the deceased husband's younger brother.

179. Four wives are permitted to Muhammadans by the *Shariat*, Polygamy. though some of the tribes of the Province consider it lawful to have as many as seven. In British territories there are among Muhammadans 103 wives per 100 husbands as against only 74 Hindu and 62 Sikh wives per 100 husbands. The inference which the figures suggest, viz. that polygamy is more prevalent among Muhammadans than among the other elements of the population, is of course correct. Beyond this they are little guide. We cannot infer, for instance, as the figures themselves suggest, that polyandry is largely practised by Sikhs. The reason for the low proportion of wives to husbands among Hindus and Sikhs is to be found in the fact that a large proportion of the followers of these religions are temporary immigrants, troops and the like, who are seldom accompanied by their wives. The figures for Muhammadans are also influenced in some degree by migration, but the figure given above, which shows wives to exceed husbands by 3 in every 100, is probably not far from the mark.

If it be taken into account, however, that a certain number of husbands possess more than two wives, the proportion of husbands who possess more than one is not likely to exceed 2 per cent.

180. According to the recent census there are, in the British districts of the Province, 858 females per 1,000 males. The corresponding figure for the Punjab, Sind, Coorg and Baluchistan is lower; but in all other Indian areas it is higher; and in Madras females now actually outnumber males by 31 per 1,000. Our low figure is partly due to migration. The element in the population least affected by this factor is the Muhammadan, and here the proportion rises to 880 females per 1,000 males. Its influence, moreover, can be to some extent eliminated by considering the ratio found in the natural population, i.e. the population born in our districts, though enumerated outside of as well as within them. In the natural population (Muhammadans) females are only in defect by 109 to every 1,000 males. Even this figure is, however, a high one, and some doubt naturally arises as to whether the Census statistics correctly represent the actual facts. There are various indications, such as the payment of a bride price and the distinct traces of marriage by capture which survive in the *janj* or marriage procession, which point to a real deficiency of females; but, owing to the reticence of the population where unmarried girls are concerned, the census figures probably exaggerate the disproportion which exists.

Year.	Females per 1,000 males.
1881	819
1891	843
1901	846
1911	858

As the marginal figures show, the results of the last four censuses have been to show a steady rise in the relative number of females in the British districts of the Province, a rise which points to more accurate enumeration at each successive census, and a decrease of the sentiment which leads to the existence of females being concealed.

181. The last decade has witnessed a rise in the relative number of persons suffering from each of the infirmities recorded at the Census except

Infirmity.	NUMBER PER 100,000 AFFLICTED.	
	Males.	Females.
Insanity ...	54	25
Deaf-mutism ...	113	75
Blindness ...	161	151
Leprosy ...	17	8

leprosy. Blindness is the only defect which can be said to be common, and here the figures are markedly higher in Dera Ismail Khan than in the other districts. Taking the period from 1881 onwards, the only infirmity which shows a tendency to increase is deaf-mutism, and no satisfactory explanation of this can be offered, unless it be supposed that, with successive censuses, the record of the infirm tends to become more complete. As a result no doubt of the

spread of modern medical science, and in particular of the extension of measures taken against small-pox, a fruitful cause of blindness, the statistics show a marked decrease in blindness since 1881, the proportion having fallen since that year by 134 per 100,000 in the case of males and by 190 per 100,000 in that of females.

2. Vital Statistics.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1911 and in the Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, &c.]

Births.

182. The birth and death rates are calculated on a population under registration, according to the Census of 1911, of 2,041,077. The number of births registered during the year was 71,606, giving a birth-rate, per thousand of population, of 35.1. A fall in birth-rate was recorded in all the districts except in that of Dera Ismail Khan. The decrease was 6, per thousand, in the Hazara District and 3, per thousand, in the Peshawar District. The proportion of male to female births was as usual very high; the figures were 122.5 males for every 100 females, and, following precedent, Peshawar and Kohat districts showed the greatest excess of male over female births, the figures being 135.8 and 130 respectively. In no other province in India is there such a great discrepancy, the Punjab and United Provinces coming next in order with 109 and 108.

Deaths.

183. The number of deaths registered during the year was very low, viz. 47,558. This was the lowest number recorded since 1901. The ratio of deaths per *mille* was 23.3, while that of the past five years is 30.4. The district in which the lowest rate is recorded was Dera Ismail Khan (21.8), and the highest was in Hazara (25.9). It is obvious that, with an increasing population, a statistical error in the calculation of birth and death rates must take place, and there is no doubt that this accounts at least to some extent for low birth and death rates as compared with the last few years.

Chief diseases.

184. The year was generally healthy. There was no serious outbreak of cholera, though 12 deaths occurred in September and October in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

950 deaths were recorded from small-pox, an increase over the previous three years. The disease was most prevalent in Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts. The ratio of deaths, per thousand of population, was 0.47, compared with 0.4, the average of the previous five years.

The ratio per *mille* of deaths from fevers was the lowest ever recorded, i.e. 17.48, and was 5.24 less than the average of the previous five years.

Respiratory diseases returned a death-rate of 0.69, which was also lower than usual.

3. Sanitation.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1911.]

185. No sanitary schemes of any great importance were either completed or begun during the year, but many considerable improvements were effected in the more important towns. A special grant of Rs. 1,13,000 was given by Government, and this was allotted as follows:—

	Rs.
Peshawar	45,000
Dera Ismail Khan	24,000
Mardan Notified Area	6,000
Kohat	18,000
Abbottabad	20,000
Total	1,13,000

186. In Peshawar City the Municipality, aided by this grant, were enabled to spend Rs. 35,600 on paving and Rs. 20,000 on drainage, both most necessary expenditures. This Municipality, apart from the Government grant, spent Rs. 94,114 on sanitary charges, of which Rs. 18,000 were on account of water supply. .

Dera Ismail Khan utilized the grant in making pucca drains in and paving the City. The latter Municipality expended, apart from the Government grant, Rs. 34,055 on sanitary charges during the year. The two largest items of this total were Rs. 7,787 on roads and bridges and Rs. 6,263 on paving.

Kohat City is exceptionally clean, and sanitary matters are carefully attended to. . Apart from the special grants, Abbottabad and Kohat expended Rs. 24,010 and Rs. 21,815, respectively, on sanitary charges.

4. Medical Relief.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Dispensaries for 1911 and in the Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, &c.]

187. There are now 82 hospitals and dispensaries open in this Province, an increase of 2 since 1910 and an increase of no less than 14 in the past four years. Two new State institutions were opened during the year, one at Dunga-gali and the other at Mastuj, while the Civil Dispensary at Datta Khel was closed by the advice of the Civil Surgeon and with the consent of the Political Agent, Tochi. A new Canal Dispensary was opened at Jagannath in the Mardan Sub-Division. No institutions maintained by Local Funds were opened during the year under report, but two were closed. In four years the increase in Local Fund institutions has been six.

188. The number of beds available was 496 for males and 224 for females, an increase of 11 and 2, respectively, over the figures of the previous year, and the daily average of in-patients was 402.32. The total number of in-patients treated was 11,352, which was almost exactly the same as last year's total. Taking into consideration that the year under report was an exceptionally healthy one, this can be considered satisfactory.

189. The total attendances of out-door patients was 750,323, a decrease of nearly 10,000 from the preceding year, but more than a lakh in excess of the average of the three years 1907, 1908 and 1909. The decrease generally is distributed over the majority of dispensaries.

190. The total number of operations performed was 32,892, an increase of 1,808 over previous year's record. Each succeeding year records an increase. Of these 32,892 operations, 3,443 were what is termed "selected operations,"

an increase of 756 over the figures of the previous year. Here also there is a steady annual increase, showing both increasing skill on part of the operating staff and increasing confidence among their *clientèle*.

Finance.

191. The total income of the dispensaries during the year was Rs. 1,70,595 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,63,875. There was a decrease in the total expenditure of Rs. 17,047. Subscriptions do not bulk largely in the total receipts. Europeans have subscribed Rs. 800 less than in the previous year and Indians Rs. 2,500 more. The Bannu Mission returns clearly show that this was due to Dr. Pennell's presence in England in 1910 and in India in 1911.

Medical Staff.

192. During the year under review a Pashto allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem was sanctioned for Civil Assistant Surgeons serving in this Province. The examinations for promotion of Sub-Assistant Surgeons from grade to grade which were formerly held at Rawalpindi will now be held at Peshawar. The compounder service, for which it was always difficult to procure satisfactory candidates, has been greatly improved. All are now on one graded cadre with improved pay and special allowances for the outlying dispensaries, and all are eligible for service throughout the Province.

5. Vaccination.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Vaccination for 1911-12 and in the Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, &c.]

Establishment.

193. The strength of the establishment was during the year under report Divisional Inspectors 2, Superintendents 6, and Vaccinators 36. Since last year there was an increase of one Vaccinator at Chitral, where one temporary local Vaccinator was entertained.

Vaccinations performed.

194. The total number of vaccinations performed was 112,579 primary and 21,223 re-vaccinations, while 132,952 persons were operated on.

Expenditure.

195. The total expenditure incurred on account of the vaccination staff and for lymph from the Punjab Central Vaccine Institute was for the past year Rs. 15,492-9-9 compared with Rs. 14,265-9-9 in 1910-11. This increase is due (1) to a payment for lymph used in the previous year having been made during the year under report; (2) to an additional Vaccinator having been entertained for six months, and to the appointment of two others being extended from 5 to 6 months; and (3) specially to the increased number of vaccinations performed.



CHAPTER VII. INSTRUCTION.

[Further information will be found in the Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1911-12 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Education.]

1. GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

196. The Educational Department is under the control of the Director Department of Public Instruction for the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. His appointment was created in January 1911. Previous to that date the general control of education in the Province was exercised by the Director of Public Instruction for the Punjab and the immediate control by an Assistant Inspector of Schools in the Punjab Provincial Educational Service. The inspecting staff of the Department consists of a District Inspector of Schools in each district and an Assistant Inspector in the Peshawar District.

197. The system of education is the same as that of the Punjab, and the Education Code of that Province is still in force. Modifications in that system were made by the Local Government during the year 1911, which do not, however, come into force till April 1912. System of education.

198. The Edwardes' Church Mission College, Peshawar, the only College Colleges. in the Province, was raised to the first grade, teaching students up to B. A. degree, in October 1911. A movement initiated in 1910 by the Muhammadans of the Province for the foundation of an Islamia College on the lines of Aligarh took shape during 1911, and subscriptions amounting to over 8 lakhs were collected. The College will probably come into being in 1913.

199. Schools for general education, whether departmental, aided or un-aided, are classified as Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular and as Primary or Secondary. The course for Primary schools extends over five years, but the majority of pupils attending them leave before the completion of the course, which will be reduced to 4 years in length from April 1912. Primary schools.

The distinction between Upper and Lower Primary schools has ceased to exist, save in the case of girls' schools, all Primary schools being authorised to teach the full course.

No alteration was made during the period under review in the courses of study or subjects taught in Primary schools as described in the Administration Report of 1901—1903 ; but a revised and more practical curriculum for all Primary schools and departments will come into effect from April 1st, 1912.

The Upper Primary examination has ceased to exist, and boys are adjudged to have completed the Primary course after *in situ* inspection by the District Inspector. Scholarships are, however, awarded on the results of special examinations held in each tahsil.

The Zamindari schools were never popular, and by 1910 had all been converted into ordinary Board Primary schools.

200. The organisation and curricula of Secondary schools have remained practically the same as those outlined in the Administration Report of 1901—1903. Secondary schools.

Promotions from the Primary Department, since the abolition of the Upper Primary examination, are made by District Inspectors or Head Masters of High schools.

The Entrance or Matriculation examination is conducted by the Punjab University as heretofore, but the Vernacular Middle School examination is now

conducted by the Punjab Education Department and the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Standard examination by the Education Department of the North-West Frontier Province, the latter examination, after being temporarily in abeyance, having been revived last year.

College and High school scholarships are awarded on the results of the above examinations in accordance with the rules of the Punjab Education Code.

With effect from April 1st the 5th Primary class will become the 1st Middle class, and the course for the Middle Department will extend over four years. At the same time the teaching of English in the Primary Departments of Anglo-Vernacular Schools will be dropped, and a revised curriculum for Vernacular Middle schools will come into effect.

There are now two Government schools in the Province, the Normal School for the training of teachers for Primary Schools and a Model School attached to it, which is of the ordinary Primary standard and serves as a practising school to the teachers under training.

These two schools are under the direct control of the Education Department, North-West Frontier Province, but their staffs are as yet borne on the graded list of the Punjab Educational Service.

Village schools are owned and managed by District Boards, and schools in towns by Municipal Committees, under the direction of the Education Department, which in the case of village schools exercises a detailed control.

Grants-in-aid continue to be given to schools under private management from Provincial, Local and Municipal Funds in accordance with the regulations of the Punjab Education Code.

2. Education.

Number of
institutions and
scholars.

201. The following table shows the number of institutions and scholars in the Province in 1911-12 :—

Male.

YEAR.	NUMBER AND KIND OF INSTITUTIONS.							NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN EACH KIND OF INSTITUTION.							
	Arts College.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.	Arts College.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.	
1911-12	...	1	12	18	260	1	470	762	38	5,148	9,864	14,129	59	7,227	30,463

Female.

YEAR.	NUMBER AND KIND OF INSTITUTIONS.				NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN EACH KIND OF INSTITUTION.			
	Middle.	Primary.	Private.	Total.	Middle.	Primary.	Private.	Total.
1911-12	1	28	110	139	322	1,925	2,201	4,448

The percentage of scholars attending school to those of school-going age is as follows :—

YEAR.	NAME OF DISTRICT.				
	Ilazara.	Peshawar.	Kohat	Bannu.	D. I. Khan.
1911-12	8.1	8.3	10.2	16.6	18.3

201. The following table epitomises the expenditure on education in the Province during the last two years :—

YEAR.	SOURCES.					
	Imperial.	Provincial.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-11	58,215	76,391	92,344	61,322	46,903	53,188
1911-12	99,489	(a) 1,42,169	(b) 68,205	55,772	62,913

(a) Includes Provincial contribution of Rs. 21,910 recurring for improving the pay of teachers and Rs. 24,024 for buildings for Vernacular Middle Schools.

(b) Includes Provincial contribution of Rs. 15,168 for pensions of secondary teachers and Rs. 3,000 for building purposes.

From the year 1910-11 the revenues of the Province were provincialised, and the sum of Rs. 58,215, which appears under the head of Imperial expenditure during that year, consists of a special grant made by the Government of India for the construction of buildings for Primary schools.

203. There were 228 schools (of which 15 were Middle) under the management of District Boards in 1911-12. Schools under District Boards.

The Middle Vernacular schools are all in District Board buildings. In 1911 special grants were given by the Imperial Government for the improvement and enlargement of eight of these buildings, and the Peshawar District Board itself found funds for the erection of a new building at Nowshera.

The provision of adequate school buildings for the existing Primary schools is a matter of urgent necessity; much more so when the new schools which are being or about to be opened are taken into consideration.

On the other hand, the equipment of Board Primary schools is generally quite satisfactory.

It is satisfactory to note that the average attendance at a Board Primary school has increased during the quinquennium from 41.6 to 51.2. In this Province the rural population has congregated as a rule in large villages for the purposes of mutual protection. The conditions are, therefore, favourable for the growth of large Primary schools, and there is no reason why, when the advantages of Primary education are better realised, most of the Board schools should not double their enrolments without drawing boys from elsewhere than the immediate vicinity of the school.

204. Municipal Committees were responsible for the management of 20 schools (of which 5 were High and 3 Middle) during the year. Schools under Municipal Committees.

It will be recognised that the provision for Primary education in Municipalities is consequently inadequate, though the Municipal schools are supplemented by privately managed, usually denominational, aided schools.

The Peshawar Municipality has acquired a large and suitable site for the erection of a new High school, but has not hitherto proceeded further in the matter of building.

Aided schools.

205. There were 9 Government aided, 38 District Board aided, and 17 Municipal Committee aided schools. It should, however, be noted that several institutions receive grants both from Provincial and from Municipal funds: such institutions are included both in Government aided and Municipal aided schools. There is no such overlapping between Board aided and Municipal aided schools, the indigenous institutions aided by District Boards being all situated in rural areas.

Private schools.

206. Private schools are reported to have decreased from 653 in 1910 to 580 in 1911, but returns of these schools are never very reliable. The decrease, both as regards schools and scholars, relates to all districts except Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat. This is, no doubt, chiefly owing to the growing popularity of the Public schools.

Arts College.

207. The Edwardes' Church Mission College, Peshawar, is the only collegiate institution in the Province. The staff consisted of two European and three Indian Professors and Lecturers up till the year 1911-12, when an additional European Professor was added.

The College building, which is situated on a fine site in the cantonments, about a mile from the City, was completed in January 1910, the cost being met partly by subscriptions, partly from a grant by the Punjab University, and partly from a grant of Rs. 22,635 from Provincial Funds. The building is well constructed, and contains a large hall, a library and six lecture rooms. The furniture and equipment of the College are also of excellent quality.

Secondary schools.

208. There are 30 Secondary schools in the Province, and except for four additional Vernacular Middle schools the number of secondary institutions has remained stationary. On the other hand the number of pupils attending them has increased by 3,000, or 50 per cent. Since, however, the figures given include pupils in the Primary Departments, they are somewhat misleading as an index to the number of boys receiving Secondary education in the Province.

Primary schools.

209. The following statement gives the condition of Public Primary schools in the Province during last year :—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of boys learning English.	Direct expenditure.	Number of qualified teachers in all kinds of Primary schools.	Percentage of trained teachers.
				Rs.		
1911-12	260	14,129	174	64,804	194/382	50.3

The last five years cannot be said to be marked by any conspicuous advance in the matter of Primary education, the number of schools remaining almost stationary and the number of qualified teachers having only increased in 1911-12. On the other hand, in spite of the negligible increase in the number of schools, it is satisfactory to note an increase of nearly 3,000 in the number of pupils attending them, so that the average attendance at a Primary school has risen from 44 to 54.

Training institutions.

210. The Peshawar Normal School is the only training school in the Province.

Although 60 stipends have been available in the institution since its foundation, sufficient candidates have never been forthcoming to take up the full number of stipends. There are two chief reasons for this :—

- (i) The unattractiveness of the teachers' profession.
- (ii) The insufficient number of youths possessing the requisite qualifications.

Measures to overcome these drawbacks are now being taken :—

- (a) The Elementary Teachers' Service, with reasonable pay and prospects for Primary teachers, is being established.
- (b) Additional facilities for Vernacular Middle education are being created.

211. There were 29 schools for girls and 2,247 scholars in the Province Schools for girls.
in 1911.

The rate of progress in female education has been slow, though there has been an annual increase in the number of pupils. The extension of female education in this Province must necessarily follow the extension of boys' education, and there are not wanting signs that the movement that has recently shown itself among the population in favour of Primary education for boys will be followed by a demand for further facilities for education for girls. This demand is, however, at present almost negligible.

212. No change of any importance has occurred in the conditions of Kurram Agency.
Primary education in the Agency. But the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Parachinar, was very much improved in 1911. A special grant of about Rs. 4,000 was made for the extension of the building and improvement of the equipment. The staff also was thoroughly re-organised and enlarged.

The quality of the work in Primary schools in this Agency cannot materially improve until the local teachers are willing to come to the Peshawar Normal School for training. This unfortunately owing to the stay-at-home nature of the Turis they are very unwilling to do. In 1911 for the first time two students came from the Kurram for training, but one of them returned almost immediately, being unable to stand the summer at Peshawar.

213. Owing to disturbances on the border, the kidnapping of the Tappi Tochi Agency.
Schoolmaster by outlaws in 1909-10, and the conversion of two Hindu school boys to Islam at Hassu Khel in 1909 (a circumstance which prejudiced the Hindu residents against the Government schools), there was a serious fall in the number of scholars in 1909 and 1910. The numbers are, however, recovering rapidly, and the Political Agent reports a very distinct movement in favour of education among the people of the valley at the close of 1911-12.

3. Literature and the Press.

[Further information will be found in the Statistics of British India, Part VII—Education.]

214. Twenty-two Presses were at work in the Province during the year, of which 12 were in Peshawar, and the remainder distributed through the other districts. Two newspapers, both Vernacular, were published,—one at Peshawar and one at Abbottabad. Neither of these has much circulation or importance.

4. LITERARY SOCIETIES.

215. There are no literary societies in the Province worthy of mention.

5. Arts and Sciences.

216. A museum has been established in the Victoria Memorial Hall in Peshawar containing many interesting exhibits, the results of the archaeological discoveries in the Province. Further reference to this museum will be found in Chapter VIII.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1911-12.]

Conservation.

217. As in the preceding year, the sum of Rs. 3,000 was provided by the Administration of the North-West Frontier Province in the budget of the Public Works Department for conservation purposes. With the exception of Rs. 150 required for the pay of chaukidars guarding the Shahji-ki-Dheri remains, the whole of this sum was utilized for continuing the clearance and conservation of the ruined Buddhist shrine and monastic buildings on the Takht-i-Bahi hill, and was accordingly placed at the disposal of the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Nowshera. The operations of this year have been exceptionally fruitful in bringing to light shrines which, being buried under deep masses of débris, had escaped wholly or in part that kind of 'exploration' from which the site had previously suffered. The work of clearance necessarily assumed here an exploratory character and required careful watching and guidance.

The most interesting of the discoveries referred to was made in the Court which was found to have existed over the covered staircase leading to the S.-W. foot of the main complex of structures. It was cleared under Mr. Hargreaves' supervision in the latter half of December. Among the structural remains here laid bare were one large and two small Stupa bases partly retaining their friezes of fine stucco relievos in excellent preservation. In order to protect the latter remains from the rapid decay which they would undoubtedly undergo if exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, a temporary roofing was erected over a part of the court before the winter rains. A close examination of the stucco friezes showed that any attempt at removal would be bound to result in destruction, and that the only, and also most satisfactory, means for their preservation would be full protection *in situ*.

Fortunately the isolated position of the court, which on the east and north is raised on high supporting walls, makes it relatively easy to safeguard the sculptures against wilful damage from villagers and stray fanatics. With the concurrence of the Military Works authorities, it is accordingly proposed to provide a permanent roofing of suitable concrete construction over the greater part of the Court, and to utilize the protected area thus gained also for the custody of detached sculptural finds from this and adjoining shrines. By thus securing shelter for a kind of local Museum it is hoped on the one hand to increase the interest of the ruins, and on the other to meet the difficulty arising from the mass of sculptures which if removed to the Peshawar Museum would only serve to encumber it needlessly, and if left unprotected at different points of the site would be sure to suffer destruction by iconoclastic hands. An additional grant of Rs. 500 made it possible to collect the necessary materials for the permanent roofing before the close of the year under report.

The other two shrines containing sculptures were laid bare in the course of clearing débris-covered slopes and structures near the south-western and south-eastern extremity of the main complex of ruins. In the latter place several niches lining a small chapel court were found to retain undisturbed the relievo panels and statues which had adorned them. Besides these shrines, most of the structures forming the southern end of the main monastery have been cleared now to the very rocks against which they were built. No need of repairs has arisen here. But much care and labour was entailed by the constructive repairs which were found necessary for the preservation of the casemate-like chambers situated to the west of the central Stupa Court and described in the last report. The vaulted roof of the long covered staircase leading under the Court above mentioned was found to be in urgent need of strengthening as the masonry consisting of horizontal courses of projecting slabs had crumbled away badly in places. The work of resetting these courses proved very difficult, but was in the end successfully achieved.

Captains H. E. Winsloe and C. H. Palmer, R. E., Garrison Engineers, and Lieutenants B. T. Wilson and F. P. Nosworthy, Assistant Garrison Engineers, Nowshera District, all took considerable interest in the work of conservation. The satisfactory progress achieved at Takht-i-Bahi during the year is a direct result of their expert technical guidance. The Overseer in charge, M. Fazal Din, exercised conscientious care in reporting any objects of archæological interest and assuring their safety. A new detailed plan of the site as far as cleared was prepared during the year by the draftsman, making it possible for the first time to mark the different structures in a simple and precise fashion. It is proposed to complete during the next working season the clearing of all ruined structures remaining in the immediate vicinity of the main monastery. Conservation notes relating to this task will be prepared during the present hot weather.

218. No addition was made during the year to the list of Protected Monuments. But as a result of the surveys effected early steps will be taken to secure under Act VII of 1904 needful legal protection of the two fortified sites known as Kafirkot and situated on the right bank of the Indus. Protected monuments.

219. The operations to be recorded under this head were of a more extensive and varied character than during the previous year. This gratifying fact has to be attributed mainly to the liberal increase which the funds available for excavations received both from the Imperial Government and the Administration of the North-West Frontier Province. In addition to the sum of Rs. 2,000 provided in the Departmental Budget it was possible to utilize an imperial grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,000 from the Director-General of Archæology, and towards the close of the year a special provincial grant of Rs. 2,000. Thus the expenditure on excavation during the year 1911-12 amounted to a total of Rs. 5,999 as against Rs. 3,324 of the preceding financial year. Exploration.

The work conducted by Mr. Hargreaves from October 28th to December 24th, 1911, was devoted wholly to the further exploration of the Shahji-ki-Dheri site.

The excavations effected by Sir Aurel Stein during February and March at a number of mounds of the Sahri Bahlol site illustrated the advantages which concentrated methods of work, with the maximum number of labourers permitted by local conditions, offer both as regards saving of time and of means. The importance of this large site extending due south of the Takht-i-Bahi hill range had first been fully demonstrated by the successful excavations which Dr. Spooner had effected here.

All the mounds proved to contain the remains of Buddhist places of worship which had remained in more or less continuous occupation probably from the Kushana period down to that of the White Huns, in one instance even later. The 'finds' of sculptures in stone and stucco were particularly abundant at three of the mounds, and include many pieces of Gandhara work remarkable from an artistic or iconographic point of view.

220. A Kharoshthi inscription of eleven characters, each about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, incised into one of the slabs of slatey stone which form the pavement round the main Stupa excavated under General Cunningham's orders in 1873, was discovered at Jamalgarhi. The slab was found not far to the east of the main entrance of the Stupa court. The inscription, apparently an invocation, has not yet been definitely read, but shows plainly characters of the Kushana period. Its chronological interest is evident; for placed as it was and scratched into a stone of no great hardness it could not have retained its legibility if it had lain exposed for a long series of years. Epigraphy.

From the ruins of Jamalgarhi came also part of a small pedestal inscribed with Kharoshthi characters and purchased from a cultivator of the neighbouring village. It complements another fragment obtained from the same place five years ago, and now in the Peshawar Museum. The complete inscription will be published by an early date.

The epigraphic finds yielded by the Sahri Bahlol excavations consisted chiefly of a considerable quantity of potsherds bearing Kharoshthi characters in ink which came to light near the monastic quarters. Many of these fragments are small, and a careful endeavour to fit them together will have to precede decipherment. This is further complicated by the very cursive character of the writing and the difficulty of obtaining adequate photographic reproductions. As, however, there are individual pieces containing up to eighteen characters, a satisfactory reading can be hoped for if the originals are placed temporarily in the hands of competent experts. All the fragments show the type of the Kushana period.

Museum.

221. As a result of the recommendation made by the Officiating Director-General of Archæology, who in April 1911 visited the Peshawar Museum and recorded his observations in a valuable note, the post of the Custodian was made a pensionable one with effect from April 1, 1912, on a progressive pay of Rs. 60—5—80 per mensem. The note above referred to lays stress on the fact that the arrangement by which the Museum is controlled by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, as Honorary Curator "has distinct advantages . . . The Peshawar Museum is arranged on a truly educational basis, and is in this respect superior to any other archæological collection in India. This is entirely due to the circumstance of its having been placed under the management of an expert from the very beginning of its existence."

The lower side galleries of the Victoria Memorial Hall have now been utilized for the exhibition in wall cases and otherwise of the large collection of sculptures dating from later excavations at Sahri Bahlol, Takht-i-Bahi and Shahji-ki-Dheri. Cases of an improved type were secured before the close of the year to afford accommodation for the sculptural finds resulting from the explorations of the last cold weather.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. ECCLESIASTICAL.

222. The North-West Frontier Province is, with the Punjab, Baluchistan and Sind, included in the See of Lahore, which was created by Royal Letters Patent in December 1877, formerly having been included in the diocese of Calcutta. The Right Reverend T. V. French, D.D., was the first Bishop, and was succeeded on his resignation in 1887 by the Ven'ble Henry James Mathew, D.D., Archdeacon of Lahore. Bishop Mathew died in 1898, and the Reverend G. A. Lefroy, D.D., formerly head of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, was consecrated Bishop on the 1st November 1898. Like all other Indian Sees, Lahore is subject to the authority of the Bishop of Calcutta as Metropolitan. By authorization of the Letters Patent as they originally stood an Archdeacon is appointed by the Bishop from among the Senior Chaplains, while in accordance with a modification in the terms of those Letters which received the Royal approval in 1910, the Bishop has now also the right to appoint a second Archdeacon to assist him in supervising the Indian and Missionary Church work of the Diocese, such Archdeacon to be chosen either from the Indian Priests or the Missionaries of the Diocese. The present holder of the office is an Indian.

Chaplains on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment are posted at the following stations :—

Abbottabad.	Peshawar.
Nowshera.	Dera Ismail Khan.

Two Chaplains are usually placed in charge of the Military camps lying between Dungali and Murree for the hot weather.

223. The North-West Frontier Province belongs to the "Presbytery of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province along with Chamba and Jammu." No Chaplain is stationed permanently within the Province, but occasional services for Church of Scotland troops are arranged at Peshawar if no regimental Chaplain is stationed there. The Assistant Church of Scotland Chaplain, who is in charge at Rawalpindi during the cold weather and at Murree and the Galis during the hot weather, acts as visiting Chaplain.

224. The district of Dera Ismail Khan is included in the diocese of Lahore, formed in 1880 as a Vicariate under the Right Reverend Dr. P. Tosi, and in 1886 constituted as a diocese. The present Bishop is the Right Reverend Fabian Anthony Besterms, O.C., consecrated at Antwerp on June 29th, 1905. The rest of the Province, together with the trans-Frontier tracts and Kashmir, belongs to the Prefecture Apostolic of Kashmir and Kafiristan, and was constituted a separate ecclesiastical charge in 1887 with Rawalpindi as head-quarters. The Prefect Apostolic appoints Military Chaplains to the following stations :—

Peshawar,	Cherat,
Nowshera,	The Galis,

with an additional Chaplain during the hot weather for the Military camps near Murree.

225. The work of this Society is carried on at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu. The staff consists of 12 European missionaries, of whom five are clergy and six qualified medical men. A Hospital and a High School are maintained at each of the above mentioned centres: in addition there is a College at Peshawar, and district dispensaries are located at Charsadda, Akora, Karak, Thal, Isa Khel and Tank.

Church of
England
Zenana
Missionary
Society.

226. This Society works in co-ordination with the Church Missionary Society, and has hospitals for women at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, and schools for girls at Peshawar. The staff includes three qualified lady doctors.

2. Civil Veterinary Department.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province, for 1911-12 (Commercial Press, Peshawar).]

Veterinary
work.

227. During the year 19,674 cases of contagious disease, of which 5,245 proved fatal, were reported against 25,724 cases and 7,362 deaths in the previous year. Of the total number of deaths 1,829 were among cattle. The figures reflect the generally healthy character of the year. In all cases, except the equines, the mortality was almost entirely due, in about equal proportions, to rinderpest and hæmorrhagic septicæmia.

The number of hospitals, 19, was the same as last year. The number of cases treated rose from 42,000 to 48,000, a very creditable result in a healthy year.

Horse and
cattle breeding.

228. The standard scale for the Province is 19 horse and pony and 17 donkey stallions, but the present numbers are short by 4 and 2 in the above classes respectively. The Hissar Farm has been unable to supply two donkeys. The number of stud bulls has decreased from 17 to 12. Their services are in general not in great demand. The horse, pony and donkey stallions covered 1,900 mares, an increase of 258 over the figures of the preceding year.

At the close of the year there were 24 Merino rams in the Hazara District, and the experiment promised favourably, especially in the Kagan Valley.

Horse and
Cattle Shows.

229. No shows were held during the year, mainly on account of the high price of fodder.



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